

In consequence, the Administration believed that there were only two alternatives: either the rates would be so high that the property owners would not be able to afford them, or they would be quite low, in which case the Government would have to subsidize them and neither situation was considered desirable.

However, the Administration set up no pilot program to test the situation; no plan was made for variable insurance rates by which those properties which were relatively safely situated would pay a smaller rate than those built in hazardous areas.

The result of this lack of support on the part of the Administration was that in 1957 the House Committee on Appropriations disregarded the Senate vote for establishment of a \$14 million fund. By a vote of 218 to 186 the House finally turned down the Senate appropriation and in effect killed the entire flood insurance program.

It is unfortunate that legislation for the relief of flood victims should have been on the books for more than 6 years, while the relief provided by the law cannot now be given because the necessary funds for the administration of the program were never set aside.

Yesterday Senator WILLIAMS of New Jersey made some remarks on the floor which contributed substantially to the understanding of this problem.

The bill which he introduced to authorize a study of methods designed to provide financial assistance to victims of future flood disasters deserves close study and support by the Members of the Senate, and is certain to go a long way toward the revival of the flood insurance program.

It is in the nature of the situation that these disastrous floods do not occur very often. Perhaps if they did, provisions would have been made long ago to deal with them more effectively than we can deal with them now.

It is therefore necessary to reactivate the provisions of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956. We cannot assume that disasters such as the recent floods will not happen in the future, and should make provisions by which the economic consequences of such catastrophes can be alleviated as far as is reasonably possible.

NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF NOMINATION BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I desire to announce that today the Senate received the nomination of Robert F. Woodward, of Minnesota, to be Ambassador to Spain.

In accordance with the committee rule, this pending nomination may not be considered prior to the expiration of 6 days of its receipt in the Senate.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judi-

ciary, I desire to give notice that public hearings have been scheduled for Thursday, April 5, 1962, at 10:30 a.m., in room 2228 New Senate Office Building, on the following nominations:

Robert Shaw, of New Jersey, to be U.S. district judge, district of New Jersey, vice William F. Smith, elevated.

George Templar, of Kansas, to be U.S. district judge, district of Kansas.

At the indicated time and place persons interested in the hearings may make such representations as may be pertinent.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], and myself, as chairman.

Mr. President, also on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that public hearings have been scheduled for Wednesday, April 4, 1962, at 10:30 a.m., in room 2228 New Senate Office Building, on the following nominations:

John Weld Peck, of Ohio, to be U.S. district judge, southern district of Ohio.

George N. Beamer, of Indiana, to be U.S. district judge, northern district of Indiana.

At the indicated time and place persons interested in the hearings may make such representations as may be pertinent.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], and myself, as chairman.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. JACKSON:

Address delivered by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, before the annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, in Atlantic City, N.J.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, unless there is further business to come before the Senate at this time, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 28, 1962, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate March 27 (legislative day of March 14), 1962:

Robert F. Woodward, of Minnesota, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate March 27 (legislative day of March 14), 1962:

Ellis O. Briggs, of Maine, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career ambassador, to

be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain, which was sent to the Senate January 15, 1962.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1962

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Zechariah 4: 6: Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.

Lord God Almighty, as we worship Thee at this noon hour of a new day, may our minds and hearts be ended with reverence and humility and be made serene and secure with a sense of Thy presence.

We penitently acknowledge that we frequently spend so much time and waste so much energy in anxiety and worry.

Inspire us with the commanding and consoling truth that Thou art here with us for Thou art everywhere and thus we may face our tasks and responsibilities with confidence and courage.

Grant that we may realize more fully that our own spirit must be touched and transformed by Thy Spirit if we are to be victorious in the battles of life.

Hear us in His name whose strength is invincible. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Elections of the Committee on House Administration be permitted to sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Subcommittee on Labor may be permitted to sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

INVESTIGATION OF JOB DISCRIMINATION BY REASON OF AGE

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of age discrimination in Federal hiring.

It is common knowledge that a person over 35 often has a tough time getting a job in some areas of our Government. And for a person over 60, it is often impossible.

The big question is: How often is this happening?

Over the years, there has been a smattering of evidence indicating it is happening too often. But it is a problem that has never been extensively probed.

And it is a problem that is bound to grow and grow.

People are now living longer—and our older people now make up a larger portion of our population.

Many of them are being discriminated against not only by our Federal Government, but by industry.

This, I feel, is tragic, and I think we should first of all find out just how big the problem is in our Federal Government.

If it is widespread, I believe we should correct it immediately, and prevent any more of it in the future.

Mere chronological age should not be an arbitrary barrier to a Federal job. Ability to do the job best should be the only criterion.

Our older population, of course, may not always bring the boldness and the energy to a job that the younger generation may.

But it can and does bring skills, maturity, wisdom, and experience.

I think it would be an unfortunate disservice to our Nation if we are permitting vast human resources, represented by our qualified and experienced older people, to remain unused in these critical years.

The fact that only about 25 percent of our 2,400,000 Federal employees scattered throughout the country are over 50 may indicate we are doing just that.

In any event, I think we should find out. Perhaps our civil service policies do not effectively prevent discrimination against our older career employees.

AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR TO J. BARNEY PICKETT

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, in 1905 the Congress passed a Medal of Honor Act, and since that time only 73 persons have been the recipients of this honor for outstanding heroism.

On April 5, on the 75th anniversary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, a good friend of mine, postmaster at Pope, Miss., in my district, Mr. Joseph Barney Pickett, will be the recipient of one of these awards for outstanding heroism in saving the life of a lady whose truck had stalled on the railroad tracks in the town of Pope, Miss.

Mr. Speaker, I find it impossible for me to be here on April 5, but I think that this is of sufficient import to call it to the attention of the Congress and to make it a matter of public record. These recognitions are provided by the Congress in the Medal of Honor Act, and, certainly, the details which are included in the release which I include herewith demonstrate clearly the finest in American life, the heroism of an individual when he saves someone else's life at the risk of his very own.

Mr. Speaker, the following is the news release of the Interstate Commerce Commission:

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR PERSONAL HEROISM TO BE AWARDED POPE, MISS., POSTMASTER

Award of a Medal of Honor to J. Barney Pickett, postmaster of Pope, Miss., for his extreme daring in saving a life, has been approved on behalf of the President of the United States, according to an announcement today by Chairman Rupert L. Murphy of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Pickett will receive the award April 5 in Washington, D.C., during ceremonies observing the 75th anniversary of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The award to Postmaster Pickett is in recognition of his July 30, 1959, rescue of a young woman from a pickup truck stalled in the path of an approaching train at Pope, Miss. Without regard to his personal safety, Mr. Pickett endangered his life to save the woman.

When he heard the warning of the locomotive's horn and saw the young woman attempting to start the stalled truck, Mr. Pickett dashed 75 feet to the crossing. Reaching into the truck cab, he grabbed the driver and had moved only one or two steps from the tracks when the locomotive struck and demolished the vehicle.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include a news release.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

A NATIONAL LOTTERY WOULD HELP MR. AND MRS. TAXPAYER

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, it should be apparent to the Members of this Congress that whenever a desperate need for revenue arises our sanctimonious attitude about gambling fades away like an atom of dust.

We saw evidence of this about-face attitude in 1951 when the Congress imposed a Federal tax on gamblers in the hope that it would pump into our Federal Treasury billions of dollars in added revenue.

We saw proof of this change of heart when our Federal tax laws were amended to classify as taxable income all gambling earnings and winnings—legal or illegal.

We witnessed State after State extend their racing seasons and programs in or-

der to bring into the coffers of their State treasuries additional funds.

Mr. Speaker, all of these actions have conclusively proven that when we do not have the courage to ask the American people to pay more taxes, we can always capitalize on their normal, human urge to gamble.

The recent case in point is the State of New Jersey which proposes to extend its racing season for 30 additional days in order to raise \$8 million to help finance the public damage caused by the recent tidal storm in that State.

Mr. Speaker, would you not admit that this is an easy, simple, and painless way of raising money for a worthy project? Would you not say that this a wonderful substitute for taxes?

Is it not time that we wiped out hypocrisy and realized that a national lottery in the United States can produce, painlessly and voluntarily, more than \$10 billion a year in additional income which can be used to cut our taxes and reduce our national debt?

Is it not time that we stopped being reckless with the tax and revenue advantages offered by a national lottery?

Mr. Speaker, is it not time that we stopped being so sanctimonious about a national lottery?

DR. CARYL P. HASKINS

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 152.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, which will occur by the expiration of the term of Doctor Caryl P. Haskins, of Washington, District of Columbia, on April 6, 1962, be filled by the reappointment of the present incumbent for the statutory term of six years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was read a third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. CRAWFORD H. GREENEWALT

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 153.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, which will occur by the expiration of the term of Doctor Crawford H. Greenewalt, of Wilmington, Delaware, on April 6, 1962, be filled by the reappointment of the present incumbent for the statutory term of six years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was read a third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STATUE OF EUSEBIO FRANCISCO KINO

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 439.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Arizona is hereby authorized and granted the privilege of placing in the Statuary Hall collection at the United States Capitol the statue of Eusebio Francisco Kino, pioneer missionary, explorer, and cartographer, the statue to be received as one of two statues furnished and provided by said State in accordance with the Act of July 2, 1864 (section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was engrossed, read a third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 44]

Addonizio	Glenn	Peterson
Barrett	Grant	Powell
Bass, N.H.	Gray	Rains
Bates	Gubser	Rivers, S.C.
Bennett, Mich.	Harrison, Va.	Roberts, Ala.
Blatnik	Harsha	Selden
Blitch	Hoffman, Mich.	Shelley
Bolling	Huddleston	Sibal
Brewster	Jones, Ala.	Sikes
Byrne, Pa.	Karsh	Smith, Miss.
Celler	Kitchin	Spence
Coad	Knox	Springer
Colmer	Lane	Thompson, N.J.
Davis, Tenn.	Macdonald	Tupper
Dawson	Marrow	Walter
Diggs	Moorhead, Pa.	Wilson, Calif.
Frelinghuysen	Moulder	Wilson, Ind.

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 380 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT, OFFICE OF THE DOORKEEPER

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the resolution—House Resolution 560—providing for the em-

ployment of a special assistant and vacating the position of Chief Doorkeeper, Office of the Doorkeeper, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective March 1, 1962, there is hereby created the position of Special Assistant, Office of the Doorkeeper, at the basic salary rate of \$3,000 per annum.

Sec. 2. Effective March 1, 1962, additional compensation to the Secretary, Office of the Doorkeeper, at the basic annual rate of \$800 per annum.

Sec. 3. Effective March 1, 1962, one position of Chief Doorkeeper (House Gallery), Office of the Doorkeeper, at the basic salary rate of \$2,500 per annum is hereby vacated.

The additional sums necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law.

With the following committee amendment:

Lines 1-12, strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That, effective March 1, 1962, there is hereby created the position of Special Assistant, Office of the Doorkeeper, at the basic salary rate of \$3,000 per annum.

Sec. 2. Effective March 1, 1962, one position of Chief Doorkeeper (House Gallery), Office of the Doorkeeper, at the basic salary rate of \$2,500 per annum is hereby vacated.

The additional sum necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "Providing for the employment of a Special Assistant, and vacating the position of Chief Doorkeeper, Office of the Doorkeeper."

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the resolution—House Resolution 568—authorizing the employment of three additional mail clerks and two additional laborers, office of the Postmaster of the House of Representatives, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That, until otherwise provided by law, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives compensation for the employment of three additional mail clerks, at a basic salary of \$2,100 each per annum; and two additional laborers at a basic salary of \$1,650 each per annum; office of the Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

With the following committee amendment:

Lines 1-7, strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives compensation for the temporary employment of three additional mail clerks, at a basic salary rate of \$2,100 each per annum; and two additional laborers at a basic salary rate of \$1,650 each per annum; office of the Post-

master of the House of Representatives, such temporary employment to terminate at the close of business on August 31, 1962.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill—H.R. 10904—making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 3 hours, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 10904, with Mr. BURLESON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] will be recognized for 1½ hours and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] will be recognized for 1½ hours.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be able to bring to the House this bill making appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and for the Labor Department. For 12 years I have served as chairman and for 16 years as a member of this subcommittee.

First, I wish to take time to express my gratitude to the members of this subcommittee. I do not know of a harder working subcommittee in the House of Representatives. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] is the ranking Democratic member of the committee. He has been one of the best supporters of health programs I know of in the House of Representatives.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] is one of the finest Americans and one of the best men I have ever seen on the Appropriations Committee. I, for one, am deeply sorry he is not going to stand for reelection this fall. The House of Representatives certainly is going to lose one of its most valued Members.

On the Republican side we have two most able young men and two of the hardest working men in the House on the committee: The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], the ranking Republican member of the committee, has put in long hours this year to bring this bill to the floor. He agrees with me and other members of the committee that if we work a little longer hours we can complete our business and adjourn by the end of July as we are supposed to.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] has also put in long and tiresome hours. These gentlemen have given me their full cooperation, and as a result we bring to you today a bill appropriating more than \$5 billion in total, but a report that is unanimous. For the 12 years since I have been chairman of this subcommittee we have had unanimous reports.

And I could not let this opportunity pass without mentioning the clerk of our committee, Robert M. Moyer. We feel that Bob Moyer is the best clerk of any committee in the Congress. He is a hard-working, dependable, and very capable assistant to all of us. We have come to lean on his ability and I must say that in all the years of his service he has never yet let us down.

Before outlining the bill I wish to take notice of the chairman of our full committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. I do not know of any two men in the Capitol who over the years have saved more money for the taxpayers of the country than the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Missouri. I am sorry to hear that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is not going to stand for reelection. He served with me 4 years on this subcommittee as ranking Republican member, and even though we did not agree on all things, when the end of deliberations came and the compromises were made we still had a unanimous report. I think the gentleman from New York is one of the finest Americans I ever worked with. He has been a dedicated member of the Appropriations Committee and deserves the everlasting gratitude of the people of this country for his tireless work in this regard.

While we will all miss the gentleman from New York, we are fortunate that the man who will take his place as the ranking Republican member of the full committee is also a man of great stature and one with long experience in dealing with appropriations. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has served with distinction on many of the appropriations subcommittees. He served on this Subcommittee on Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for 4 years. As far as the programs of health, and education, and welfare are concerned, he was always a staunch supporter. He was a big help to us on the subcommittee and I am sure that he will be an able leader of the other party in the new position he will assume on our full committee next year.

The bill before us today is not much different from previous bills dealing with these departments for the past several years.

Let us take up first the Labor Department. This is an old established Department. It has been in operation since 1913. We have substantially allowed the budget in most cases but have reduced many of the items by relatively small amounts. The total reduction in the requests for direct appropriations is \$8,223,000, all of these are covered in the report on the bill.

In my opinion Secretary Goldberg is doing an outstanding job in a very difficult position. In the short time he has been in office he has shown real progress in developing the very important programs of the Department of Labor. I think he will go down in history as one of the greatest Secretaries of Labor we have ever had.

Then, in regard to the other Department, in general this has been a most progressive and constructive year for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In my judgment Secretary Ribicoff has provided HEW with imaginative leadership. He has presented a broad legislative program of new and exciting dimensions. Last year Congress accepted his proposals in the fields of social security expansion, aid to children of unemployed parents, community health services, water pollution control, and a pioneer attack on juvenile delinquency. I am confident that this year substantial achievements will follow the fine start of last year.

Within the Department new directions are evident in a number of fields, most notably in Secretary Ribicoff's program for reform and revision of the Nation's welfare laws. Launching a full-scale review of welfare laws and regulations months before the Nation ever heard of Newburgh, N.Y., Ribicoff has moved by executive action to eliminate abuses and develop more constructive programs to help get people off the relief rolls. The legislative recommendations of the Secretary, recently passed by the House, will advance both efforts substantially.

To my mind HEW represents the most difficult assignment in the domestic field. Its programs are diverse and often controversial. Its first full year under the leadership of our former colleague, Abe Ribicoff, has been marked by new ideas and steady progress—in short, a most successful year.

In the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare we have made a total cut of \$114 million. The large cut is in the public assistance program. This cut was made because \$97,900,000 of it is not yet authorized by law. As a result we could not appropriate these funds. The balance of the cut was on the basis of information indicating that factors had changed since the budget was prepared. For instance, the estimate submitted in January of the supplemental funds needed for 1952 was reduced by about 40 percent when it was actually submitted in February.

The Bureau of the Budget made some significant cuts in this budget. Three of the most significant cuts were in areas in which Members of Congress are very

deeply interested: Two are in the area of aid to federally impacted school districts; one for the maintenance and operation of schools and the other for the construction of schools.

Last year Congress extended this act. We felt, as the Appropriations Committee, that since the Congress had acted and had established a definite formula, we ought to appropriate 100 percent of what these districts were entitled to. As a result, we show an increase of \$50 million for operation and maintenance of these schools and about \$8 million for the construction of these schools, a total of over \$58 million we have put back into this particular bill.

Another sizable cut of over \$35 million made by the Bureau of the Budget was in the area of hospital construction. I do not know of a better program that has been operated by the Federal Government than the so-called Hill-Burton hospital construction program. We did not raise this as much as some of us wanted to. We raised the budget about \$12 million to bring it to the total of what this House passed 1 year ago. It is way below what the Senate passed, but we brought it up to what the House passed a year ago, which is a considerable improvement over the budget but still less than many Members would like to see appropriated.

I will place in the RECORD a fine letter I have just received from the American Hospital Association:

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION,
March 26, 1962.

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FOGARTY: The American Hospital Association has been vitally interested in the Hospital Survey and Construction Act since its very beginning. We have continued through the years to follow the program closely and to urge the appropriations of funds adequate to carry out the provisions of the program.

There seems to us to be no question as to the continued need of the program in view of the rapid increase in population, continuing changes in medical practice and the constant obsolescence of existing hospitals. The program has accomplished much in the years since its inception. The expenditure of Federal funds has served a specific purpose intended and that was to stimulate and assist the States and local areas within the States to meet their needs. We believe the program has served as a fine demonstration of Federal-State relationships, and it has in fact served as a model for other programs.

Throughout the years, this association has urged the Congress to appropriate the full amount of the authorization. We were very pleased that last year the Congress appropriated the highest figure in the history of the program. We noted, however, that the administration authorized an expenditure of \$50 million less than the appropriation. At this time, we wish to urge an appropriation of the amount specified in H.R. 10904.

I would like to express the very great appreciation of this association and of the hospitals of the country for the fine leadership and support you and the members of your committee have always given to this program.

Sincerely yours,
KENNETH WILLIAMSON,
Associate Director, American Hospital Association.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Mr. Chairman, the other large increase is in the National Institutes of Health. We have increased these appropriations by \$60,400,000 on the basis of the facts that were presented to us.

The appropriation for the National Institutes of Health is, as every Member of this House well knows, one of the most important items to come before the Congress each year. Perhaps I should say that it is the most important item. Nothing affects each citizen more directly and more constantly than his health.

There are, of course, many people and many private, State and Federal agencies that are concerned in one way or another with the prevention of disease and accidents, the restoration of health and the rehabilitation of the disabled. Some of these programs, as they concern the Federal Government, I have already discussed; the bill now before the House includes appropriations for several of them. But none of these programs is so fundamental as the medical research conducted and supported by the National Institutes of Health.

Almost everything that the medical profession can do to prevent illness, to cure the sick and to relieve those who cannot yet be cured is the result of past research. The record of achievement of medical research in years gone by is written large in the statistics on longer life expectancy, the decline in infant and maternal deaths, and the virtual disappearance of the epidemics of so many infectious diseases. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, whooping cough, and tuberculosis were common household words and dreaded household fears when most of us were young. Today, as the result of research, many young doctors have never seen a case of some of these diseases.

And medical research continues to add to the list. Rocky Mountain spotted fever, once a constant threat in many rural areas, is no longer the fatal disease it was a decade or so ago. Polio, whose sudden and unpredictable outbreaks in scattered areas throughout the country used to strike terror into the hearts of parents each summer, is no longer a major threat. In the near future apprehensive little children will not even have to face the mildly uncomfortable polio vaccine injections. A few months ago the National Institutes of Health, which has among its vital functions the responsibility for insuring the safety, purity, and potency of all biological products used in the prevention and cure of human disease, licensed the production of oral vaccines for two of the three types of polio virus. NIH witnesses told the committee that an oral vaccine for the third type of polio is also about to be approved as safe and effective.

More such heartening developments lie immediately ahead. A measles vaccine is already in initial production and is now being given large-scale trials in five metropolitan areas. There are now nearly three-quarters of a million reported cases of measles in this country each year and many more that are not

reported. I know that measles is not generally regarded as a serious disease except when it strikes adults. In fact, we all know of mothers who have sent their children to play with friends who have measles so that they might catch it and thus build up a future immunity. But this is a dangerous practice. Measles can lead to complications which can result in deafness or mental retardation or even death. Each year more children die of measles than of polio—I think it is something like twice as many. An effective measles vaccine will therefore be another great advance toward the elimination of the major infectious diseases in which medical research has already been so remarkably successful.

Such a vaccine can make an even greater contribution to world health. In many countries where nutrition is bad and public sanitation is poor, measles has a very high death rate. For this reason National Institutes of Health has undertaken a large-scale experimental vaccination program in west Africa to test the effectiveness of a more virulent but faster acting live virus vaccine in stamping out this disease. Such collaborative international projects pay dividends not only in terms of health but in terms of international good will of which we can use a good deal more in the underdeveloped countries of the world.

It also looks as though medical research will at last be able to do something about the common cold. During the past few years, the rapidly expanding knowledge of viruses has shown that colds are not one disease but many. We cannot, therefore, expect a single, simple, cold cure but the committee learned during the hearings on the bill that the way is now clear for developing a vaccine that will be effective against the viruses that cause about 60 percent of the most severe respiratory illnesses in children and which also confine many adults to bed.

I should like to remind the House—I have quoted this figure before—that the complex of diseases which we call colds and flu cost this country \$2 billion a year in lost time and lost productivity. A vaccine which is effective against part of these illnesses is worth much more than the cost of the years of research which are now making it possible not only because of the acute discomfort it will prevent but because of the extra dollars of national income it will produce.

I dislike putting dollar signs on the value of medical research. None of us sets a price on our health or the health of our families and I object to measuring the need for Federal support of medical research in terms of the money it might save. But the sheer economic loss inflicted on this country by illness, disability, and premature death is so great that it completely overshadows the investment the Federal Government is making in medical research. No comprehensive estimate has ever been made of the total national dollar loss due to disease but it clearly runs into many billions a year in loss of income, loss of taxes, and direct out-of-pocket cost to care for the sick and the disabled. The

loss of goods and services due to cancer has been estimated at \$12 billion a year. Arthritis and rheumatism lose us \$2 billion of potential income and \$250 million in taxes. Tax losses due to cerebral palsy are estimated as \$300 million. One extra year of good health for every victim of arteriosclerosis would bring \$150 million rolling into the Treasury. The Veterans' Administration alone spends nearly \$1 billion in care and compensation for veterans with neuropsychiatric problems. State and local mental hospitals cost another \$1 billion. The debit items in such a fiscal account are staggering and depressing.

But this, as I have said, is not the way I look at the need for medical research. My conviction that it is the best investment any decent, humane government can make stems from an accounting of the pain, the tears, and the anguish caused by disease and disability and early death. And this, I am certain, is how the voters and taxpayers of Rhode Island and of every other State in the Union measure the value of the programs administered by the National Institutes of Health.

We can all be proud—immensely proud—that these programs have made the United States the unchallenged leader in medical research. This, at least, is one area of science in which we are not second to some other country. This is one area of science in which we do not have to appropriate large sums of money in order to try to catch up with somebody.

We have to appropriate a large sum of money—and I think the \$840,800,000 provided in this bill for the National Institutes of Health is a large sum of money—only because, as a nation, we are interested in the welfare and happiness and health of each of our citizens and it takes a large sum of money to meet the challenge of disease, to pursue the many promising research opportunities that lie before us and to take advantage of skills of the many fine scientists who are willing to dedicate their lives to biomedical investigations.

The only yardstick against which we need to measure this appropriation is the magnitude of the tasks that await to be done if we are to press the attack on the dread diseases with all the vigor of which this country is capable.

The committee, during its extensive hearings, heard much about recent accomplishments in each of the disease areas and the very important basic biological sciences represented by the seven Institutes and the Division of General Medical Sciences. These reports were extremely encouraging and fully justified the faith in these programs which the committee and the Congress have so often expressed. But the committee was actually more concerned with the sober reports of the vast array of biological phenomena and human diseases about which man's knowledge is pitifully small compared to his ignorance. The appropriation which the committee strongly and unanimously recommends is not in payment of past achievements but to make possible vital further work.

We must devote whatever resources are required to the pursuit of viral re-

search in cancer. We must develop methods for the earlier and surer diagnosis of cancer which, even with the still limited treatments available, can save many lives. We must continue the already fruitful search for more effective and safer drugs for combating cancer, for controlling blood pressure, for helping arthritic, diabetic, and mentally disturbed patients and for a host of other diseases. We must determine the true role of diet in heart disease which causes 54 percent of all deaths in the United States. We must find the causes, and hopefully the cures, for mental retardation and other congenital diseases. We must make more vigorous attacks on deafness, blindness, and the whole complex of neurological diseases. We must explore the new field of autoimmunity, or the reaction of an individual to substance within his own body, which is now thought to be responsible for rheumatoid arthritis, many allergies, and perhaps other unsuspected diseases.

I could go on and recite evidence of great progress and evidence of even greater research needs in each of the disease areas supported by the various Institutes. I could talk at length about the more fundamental need for research in the basic biological sciences where the missing keys to many disease problems will ultimately be found. Not only the official witnesses but the many eminent scientists and physicians whom the committee heard testified extensively on all these points.

The transcript of the hearings, which covers more than 2,000 pages and includes many special reports requested by the committee, is an impressive and well-documented record of our national achievement in biomedical research as well as a challenging and well-informed assessment of the problems and opportunities that lie ahead.

One of the problems to which the committee has given very serious study is the future availability of highly qualified investigators to maintain the momentum of the national medical research effort. In order that this important question might be thoroughly and thoughtfully considered in the light of all the available facts, the committee last year requested the National Institutes of Health to submit during this year's hearings a comprehensive report on the estimated national requirements for medical research manpower in 1970 and a projection of the necessary output to meet this requirement.

The report which NIH submitted in response to this request has been printed as a separate volume of the hearings. It is an important document which provides a sound base for the future planning of the NIH research training and fellowship programs. It is necessarily a long document and I shall not attempt to summarize it but I would strongly urge every Member of Congress—and every citizen concerned with the future of biomedical research and our higher education problems—to read it.

The main facts which emerge from this study are that our present corps of a little over 40,000 biomedical research personnel must be expanded to more than 75,000 by 1970 if the pace of this

research is not to be seriously slowed down by the lack of competent and well-trained professional workers. This means that this country must produce between 40,000 and 45,000 biomedical scientists in the next 8 years to provide the additional numbers that will be needed as well as replacements for those who will retire, die or be diverted into other work. In other words, we must have an average annual output of 5,000 which is almost 50 percent greater than the average output of 3,500 a year during the past 8 years. To meet this goal will require a major national effort for which the universities and professional schools, which must provide the training, will need Federal assistance. Without such Federal assistance the job cannot be done at a time when all our better educational institutions are already under the strain of trying to meet the growing general demand for higher education. Fortunately, and largely through the foresight of the Congress which has in past years insisted on expanding the NIH research training programs, the necessary administrative machinery for a broader national program in support of biomedical research training already exists.

In a supplemental statement, also submitted at the request of the committee, the NIH described the modifications in its training programs which would be required to meet the needs that emerged from the assessment of future manpower requirements. The main points, with which the committee fully agrees, are summarized in the committee report on the bill as follows:

1. The attraction into medical research of a greater number of men and women with an interest in research who already have an M.D. or Ph. D. degree and can therefore be most readily made available, by appropriate scientific training, to the research manpower pool;
2. The expansion of predoctoral fellowship and training programs in the biological, physical, and behavioral sciences;
3. The more sharply focused use of training funds in the clinical area for the development of clinical scientists as opposed to the dilution of these programs by preoccupation with the requirements of formal certifying agencies concerned largely with clinical practice;
4. Providing—as a parallel program to the foregoing but with longer-range objectives—an opportunity for particularly competent postbaccalaureate students to acquire, while in medical school, a truly scientific training, it being fully recognized that such a program must be designed to strengthen the medical school and not deter it from its larger responsibility for producing highly qualified practitioners.

The committee has included in its recommendations approximately \$175 million for training grants and fellowships. This is about \$30 million more than the amount requested in the President's budget and will permit NIH to make an immediate start on expanding these programs so vital for the future.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that an immediate start is essential to the success of this program. It normally takes at least 6 years of clinical experience and postdoctoral research training after a man receives his M.D. degree before he becomes a fully fledged inde-

pendent clinical investigator. To produce a qualified Ph. D. investigator in one of the clinical sciences takes about 7 years from the bachelor's degree. Clearly we must start at once to train the people who will come into the biomedical research pool in the late 1960's. Those who are needed earlier will have to be drawn from existing M.D.'s and Ph. D.'s by making immediately available to them the postdoctoral research training and research experience which will qualify them to carry on independent research projects.

The committee has not attempted to deal with the larger problem highlighted by the manpower report because this lies outside the scope of an appropriation bill. This is our urgent national need for the means to produce a greater number of M.D.'s and Ph. D.'s to satisfy not only the demand for medical research manpower but the competing demands of other important national programs for competent scientists and the already acute need for more practicing physicians, dentists and other health personnel to bring the fruits of our outstanding medical research directly to bear on the health problems of our people. The committee would like to point out, however, that this is a question to which the Congress must, at the appropriate time, also address itself.

The committee has for some time been concerned about the lag in bringing immediately applicable research results into practical use by physicians in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. This, of course, is the ultimate purpose of medical research.

The difficulties in communicating research results to practitioners are not due to any reticence on the part of scientists. Every scientist readily agrees that a research project is not complete until its results are made known. He is not only willing to publish his findings, he is eager to do so because his standing in the scientific community and his chances for promotion in the institution in which he works are greatly enhanced by an impressive list of published papers.

Part of the problem is due to the fact that most of these papers contribute pieces of the jigsaw puzzle of our understanding of a disease or physiological process but do not have enough of the picture on them to do the practitioner any immediate good. They are of importance to other research scientists working on the puzzle but not to the physician who must have the whole picture before he can use it.

Another aspect of the problem is that most of our physicians are too busy to keep up with the journals to which they subscribe. They are too far from well-stocked libraries which they might consult when special problems arise. Too many of them are too complacent about their ability to deal with the illnesses they encounter to spend the time and energy to continue their professional educations after they have set up their practice.

The committee recognizes these difficulties but nevertheless feels that the medical community can do much more than it is now doing to overcome them

and to make certain that research results are turned to practical account as soon as it is possible to do so. The Public Health Service has a responsibility to take the lead in this matter; and, I am glad to say, has now indicated a willingness to do something about it.

In response to its request for a report from NIH on the communication problem, the committee received reports not only from NIH but from the Bureau of State Services, which is the Public Health Service's principal contact with the medical community throughout the country, and from the National Library of Medicine, which has a clear and important role in the field of communications. The Surgeon-General told the committee that these three reports should be regarded as parts of a Service-wide report. We were disappointed, however, to receive no general recommendations or an outline of a PHS plan for dealing with the problem.

The report on this bill places the Public Health Service on notice that the House will expect it to include specific proposals for dealing with communication in the health sciences in its program plans for the next fiscal year. I hope that these plans will take into careful consideration the need to upgrade and extend this country's medical libraries, most of which are inadequate and of which there are far too few to serve the needs of physicians throughout the country. I hope that the Service will also thoroughly explore all the devices that may be helpful in encouraging and enabling practicing physicians to continue their professional education throughout their professional career. The pace of research is now so great that professional obsolescence is becoming a serious matter. Plans for training the thousands of additional research scientists and practitioners we shall need by 1970 must be paralleled by vigorous plans for retooling and sharpening the skills of those we already have.

The rapid growth of the NIH grant-support programs, which the Congress has by its appropriation actions made possible, has inevitably created some administrative problems and has exposed NIH to a greater risk of having its support abused than was the case when the programs were small and each grant could be more closely watched. The committee has been well aware of this danger and has during the past 5 or 6 years instigated several reviews of NIH administrative practices either by committee staff or by the General Accounting Office. As is inevitable in so large an operation, each of these investigations found some minor managerial faults which could be, and were, quickly corrected. The general conclusion in each case, however, was that the administration of the NIH programs reflected conscientious stewardship of public funds combined with remarkable effectiveness of the programs in achieving the purposes for which they were designed.

We must, I think, expect some unreasoned criticism as medical research becomes more involved in the environmental and social sciences. There is a great and urgent need for research in

these fields as it becomes more and more apparent that certain diseases are not wholly organic in origin or cannot be successfully treated without regard to environmental and social factors. Preliminary research in these areas will, for example, frequently involve animals and the scientist concerned may not think it inappropriate or odd to identify his project with a title that invites ribald misinterpretation. Similarly, some investigations into human behavior—which obviously can have profound effects on both our physical and our mental health—will sometimes involve activities about which our society has widely accepted taboos. These will also be fair game for unthinking critics who do not share the scientist's willingness to view man as he is in an effort to understand why he behaves—physically, mentally, and emotionally—as he does.

We can, I think, have confidence in the excellent grant review system which NIH has set up and in the high caliber and sharp intelligence of the eminent men and women who comprise its scientific study sections and the various National Advisory Councils. These well-informed groups do not recommend approval of research projects in whose scientific merit and practical value they do not have complete confidence. And I suspect that in many instances they see a little further ahead than the rest of us in judging the potential usefulness of a piece of research. I cannot help wondering what the popular reaction would have been 20 years ago if a Federal agency had made a grant for research into the feasibility of space flight or sending a rocket to the moon.

The bill before you includes appropriations for NIH totaling \$840,800,000 which is \$60,400,000 more than the amount requested and \$102,465,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962.

The increase reflects the considered judgment of the committee of the minimum amount required to maintain the momentum of our national biomedical research and research training programs. In arriving at this judgment, the committee took into consideration the recommendations of the professional scientific staff responsible for these programs, the advice of the many eminent private witnesses who testified at the hearings, and the committee's own detailed examination of the progress and prospects of each of the programs.

The sum recommended is a modest one. It is some \$14 million less than the amount requested by NIH as necessary to fund the meritorious and promising research proposals it foresees for the coming fiscal year. In the opinion of the committee it will, however, provide adequate support for on-going programs and provide funds to give some further impetus in crucially important areas both in research and in the training of investigators for the future.

There are only two or three other smaller increases. We recommend \$1 million over the budget for air pollution and the same for water pollution.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The committee is impressed with the seriousness of the air pollution problem.

In addition to the extensive economic damage, which amounts to \$7.5 billion annually, there is real concern over the effects on man's health. Increasing deaths from lung cancer plague the Nation, and evidence has been presented that this is linked with air pollution. Serious respiratory illnesses are increasing, such as emphysema and asthma. Minor respiratory illnesses, causing absence from work and much of the discomfort of man, appear to be influenced by air pollutants. Man is not the only living thing afflicted, either. Cattle are sickened and die from air pollutants, food crops are killed or otherwise seriously affected, and trees, flowers, and shrubs are poisoned. Every bit of evidence seems to show that this problem and its sad effects will increase as our population, urbanization, industrialization, and technological civilization increase and expand. This problem cannot be solved in a year or two; only further research can provide the answers to help prevent an increasingly serious situation.

The Public Health Service's summary of its 6 years of activity demonstrates a commendable vigor in attacking and assessing the problem. Photochemical smog, once thought peculiar to southern California, has been found in many American cities; lead, a very toxic hazard, has been shown to be found in community air and this is related to its use in gasoline in automobiles—its presence in the blood of residents of these communities is of real concern; a serious and fatal episode has been shown to have occurred in New York City causing over 200 deaths as a result of air pollution. Even more significantly, researchers have produced lung cancers in animals, as a result, in part, of breathing polluted air.

Much yet needs to be done—more research on unsolved problems is vitally necessary. At the same time, the committee feels that use and application of existing knowledge is equally vital. The program of the Service has not been sufficiently comprehensive to provide the guidance and assistance necessary to accomplish desirable control.

The President, in his recent message on program for protection of consumer interests, has again expressed his concern in regard to air pollution and indicated action the Department should take in regard to automotive exhaust emissions. The committee agrees and has increased the budget by \$1 million with the intention that a major portion of it be used for more research in this field.

This committee has for years prodded the Department and indicated its dissatisfaction with the petroleum and automobile industry in not taking a more active interest and in not doing more work on this very important problem. A little more has been done in the last 2 or 3 years, but especially these two major industries should be doing a lot more.

One has to go no further than to walk from the Capitol to the House Office Building to be well aware of the obnoxious fumes and smoke that pour out from the buses in our Capital City. There is no question as to their being obnoxious; how dangerous they are no one now

knows. We should know more about the danger and we should certainly do more to control such a public nuisance.

The committee notes that the exhaust afterburners for cars presently advocated as a solution to this urgent problem are costly and will require complicated systems of inspection and maintenance, costing the car owner substantial sums. We believe that more effort should be expended toward the development of more efficient engine design which would decrease emissions from automobiles. The committee endorses the President's action to direct the Department to work with the automobile industry but, as mentioned above, also believes the automobile industry is doing far too little in attempting to solve this problem.

WATER SUPPLY AND POLLUTION CONTROL

An imposing group of witnesses have appeared before my committee in support of a more aggressive effort to control water pollution. They have pointed out problems throughout the breadth and length of the land.

Here are a few illustrations which have been called to my attention:

Pollution threatens the destruction of shellfish and game fish in Puget Sound, the Columbia River, and other streams in the Pacific Northwest.

The death of ducks and other game birds in the wildlife refuges of the Klamath River of northern California and southern Oregon has been caused by pollution.

The municipal water supplies as well as the industrial development of the Colorado River Basin are threatened by industrial wastes and the salts leached from the soil.

During the past 2 years the joint Federal-State studies supported under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act demonstrate that this pollution—which threatens to stunt the development of so large an area of the country—can be controlled.

Water pollution from pesticides and insecticides is widespread.

Studies in Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana have revealed that chlorinated hydrocarbon and organic phosphorus compounds are carried into water courses after their application to crops. The toxic materials persist in water for a long period of time and actually pass through our water treatment plants. Numerous fish kills throughout the land have been attributed to insecticides or pesticides entering the water through accidental spills or after application to crops.

For the calendar year of 1961, a total of 411 reports were received from 45 States, showing 15 million fish were killed. River mileages affected were 1,686, in addition to 51 miles of lake and bay shore and 5,967 acres of lakes, reservoirs, and bays.

Industrial wastes accounted for 44 percent of the known sources, as compared with 39 percent during 1960.

Agricultural poisons were again second, with 21 percent.

The waters of the Great Lakes, a priceless natural resource, are threatened by the discharge of industrial and municipal

wastes from communities along their shores. Flushing action continually carries away pollution in streams, but in lakes pollution continues to accumulate. The action is gradual and insidious, but once the quality of the water is destroyed through the accumulation of pollutants, any remedial effort would be extremely expensive and take many years to accomplish. There is no assurance when the water quality can be restored if it is allowed to deteriorate and its value is destroyed through unabated pollution.

The waters in the Upper Ohio River Basin in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky are seriously affected by acid mine drainage. Much of the pollution is from inactive and abandoned coal mines and, therefore, takes on the character of a natural pollution problem similar to that of the salt in the Arkansas and Red River Basins. Results of preliminary studies are optimistic. A combination of control measures coupled with the provision of storage for flow regulation for quality control in Federal reservoirs could restore the beneficial uses of these waters. A large investment is required for effective control of acid mine drainage. Improvement in the water quality of a chronically depressed area would do much to solve the economic ills of the region.

More and more water will be required to support the population growth and industrial development of gigantic metropolitan complexes along the east coast of the Nation. Water pollution generated by the same growth and development will make it more and more difficult to provide water of the quality needed. The outbreaks of infectious hepatitis attributed to shellfish, grown in polluted areas of Raritan Bay, the ground water pollution problems of Long Island, the problem associated with water supply and waste disposal of the lower estuary of the Delaware River below Trenton, N.J., and the pollution of the Potomac and the Chesapeake Bay are but a few of the manifestations of water pollution attributed to the enormous growth on the east coast.

New pollutants present another complicating situation. Prior to 1940, city sewage was mostly natural organic material, household waste with its concentration of germs. Even industrial waste was composed mostly of natural organic materials. Today, on the other hand, metropolitan and industrial wastes include increasing amounts of new kinds of contaminants, such as synthetic organic chemicals and radioactive materials. The volumes of these complex wastes are spiraling upward. Many of the new contaminants persist for long periods, and to a considerable extent, are not removed by conventional sewage and water treatment techniques.

We have much to learn about the behavior of the new substances finding their way into our streams, their effects on public health, aquatic life, and municipal and industrial supplies. The question of their toxicity adds to the age-old problem of enteric disease. The problems of water pollution are broadening to include a whole new array of pollutants.

In spite of these manifestations of water pollution, never was the stage better set for a constructive program. Public attention has been sharply focused in recent months on water pollution and what it means in our everyday lives. The National Conference on Water Pollution brought together interests from every walk of life. The Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources, after 2 years of nationwide hearings and intensive study of water problems, did much to define the objectives for a comprehensive course of action.

After 5 years of experience, Public Law 660 was strengthened by the recent amendments signed by President Kennedy on July 20, 1961, to provide the best legislative basis for a water pollution control program that the country has ever had.

This appropriation request will weld the elements of public interest and legislative authority in a more dynamic action program. The budget will provide for regional laboratories located at strategic points throughout the country to provide resources to deal with problems where they are. These laboratories will promote research and training activities and provide a base of action for State, interstate, and Federal agencies cooperating to eliminate water pollution.

In addition to the field laboratories, two specialized facilities are needed to deal with the problems of aquatic life in fresh and marine waters. Municipal, industrial, and land drainage wastes consume large amounts of oxygen, drastically alter the physical and chemical water environment and are toxic to fish and other wildlife.

The effects of pollution on aquatic life are becoming critical. There is ample evidence of this in the increasing number and severity of fish kills, the elimination or reduction of salmon, shad, and other anadromous fish runs, the decreasing area suitable for sport and commercial fishing and the increasing stretches of streams and lake and coastal areas that are becoming "deserts" for beneficial aquatic life. All this at a time when our needs for recreational waters as well as municipal and industrial waters are increasing at a logarithmic rate.

A principal objective at these facilities would be to establish water quality criteria for protecting fish and other aquatic life. These criteria are sorely needed for an effective program to restore and maintain an adequate recreational and commercial fishery resource. In this regard it is important that the suppression of pollution goes far beyond the mere elimination of fish kills. It is necessary to establish criteria for a healthy physical and chemical water environment that will permit the propagation and growth of aquatic life as well as bare survival.

In the actual number of fish killed, agricultural poisons were higher than in industrial wastes—accounting for 5.6 million, as compared with 2.9 million.

We must never forget that this same water environment that is killing these fish is the source of drinking water for 100 million Americans.

With the country's dramatically growing power to produce we must have an

equally growing power to reuse the country's water—for our cities, industries, and farms, and recreational activities. Clean water is the one essential and common denominator for them all.

For St. Elizabeths Hospital we raised the appropriation back to what they asked the Bureau of the Budget for, namely an increase of \$358,000.

This is a unanimous report, and I hope it will receive favorable consideration by the House today.

On the overall bill we cut out all funds for Civil Defense because those requests are now going to one subcommittee. We cut out all forward financing, that is, funds for the fiscal year 1964. We cut out all requests for funds that were not authorized by law. The bill is not as large as I would like it, myself. I think we ought to spend more money in some of these areas, for instance environmental health, in medical research, and in other areas in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, where I think we ought to be doing more than we are doing at this time. But this is the democratic way of arriving at these figures. Some on the other side of the aisle thought we were spending too much. As a result, we come here with a compromise.

We have asked the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare this year to put a little more emphasis on some of the problems involving mental retardation, people suffering from speech and hearing defects, hard of hearing and deafness, hemophilia, and other areas that have not been given the same consideration as heart, cancer, mental health, and all of the other larger programs in the Public Health Service.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that it has been a pleasure to serve on this committee with the chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], and the other members of the committee. I know that the chairman of this committee has worked long hours in hearings and studying the details of this bill. He has intimate and detailed knowledge of every phase of this bill. Many of the programs are programs that he has initiated. I know the chairman must take pleasure in the great work he has done and is doing in improving the health, education, and welfare of the people of this country. I want to congratulate the chairman of the committee.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MEADER. The gentleman from Rhode Island recalls that, I believe, it was when this bill was before his committee a year or so ago, I appeared together with the vice president of the University of Michigan, Dr. Sawyer, with respect to the problem of administering research grants made to the university or some of its departments.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. MEADER. I just wanted to inquire of the gentleman whether any further consideration had been given to the 15-percent limitation on indirect cost.

Mr. FOGARTY. I am glad the gentleman has asked the question. I remember when he appeared before the committee a year ago asking that these costs be raised to 25 percent. Many Members of the Congress have spoken to the committee this year.

When the National Institutes of Health first made grants for research, they allowed nothing for overhead costs. Then, for a few years, the allowance was limited by administrative regulation to 8 percent. On July 1, 1955, this limitation was raised to 15 percent. Then, in 1956, the NIH proposed to increase the allowance to 25 percent which was estimated to be sufficient to cover full overhead costs for a large percentage of medical schools and other institutions. It was at this point that congressional action was taken to halt further increases by placing the 15-percent limitation in Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill.

Our committee has observed that when the limitation was much less than it is today, the demand for grant funds on the part of medical schools and institutions consistently exceeded the available funds. Since the limitation has been 15 percent, the demand has continued to consistently exceed the availability of funds even though there has been a very substantial increase in these funds every year—from \$34 million in 1955 to \$431 million in the current fiscal year, 1962. Thus, it is obvious that the recipient institutions feel that the benefits to them outweigh the relatively small cost of bearing about half of the indirect expenses.

It is universally recognized that no medical school could function efficiently without a research program. It is also recognized that without Federal grants a good research program would be virtually impossible. It is further recognized that medical schools and other institutions participating in this program make an invaluable contribution to the medical research program of the Federal Government.

As a general proposition, it has been a longstanding policy of our Federal Government to require some matching of Federal grant funds used for the mutual benefit of Federal and non-Federal programs. One does not need to look outside of this particular bill to find many examples—the hospital construction program under the Hill-Burton Act; health research facilities construction grants; the library services grants; vocational education grants; cooperative research in education; grants to States for support of vocational rehabilitation services; grants for research and demonstrations in vocational rehabilitation; and cooperative research or demonstration projects in social security, to mention some of them. Under the research grant program of NIH, the required matching, if we assume the average indirect costs are 35 percent, is less than

\$1 of non-Federal funds to \$5 of Federal funds.

On the other hand, we are faced with a very serious practical difficulty. I am fully aware of and have on many occasions publicly expressed my deep concern about the financial difficulties of the medical schools. I think this clearly presents a national problem of such magnitude that a straightforward program of Federal assistance is definitely warranted. In my opinion, this would be a much better solution to this financial problem than would a substantial further subsidy through Federal payments tied to research grants.

This discussion of overhead allowances would not be complete without commenting on the practices of nongovernmental grantors. Their grant programs are not nearly as large as those of the Federal Government, but are certainly important to the overall research effort of this Nation.

The current indirect cost rate allowed by the American Cancer Society is up to but not exceeding 25 percent of total direct costs. This rate was recently established by action of the board of directors of the society. The committee has been informed that several members of the board believe this rate to be excessive and are opposed to any further increase in the rate. The American Heart Association allows a maximum of 10 percent of total direct costs. The Ford Foundation has varying allowances for indirect expenses. Data available to the committee indicate that this rate varies from no reimbursement to 15 percent of total direct cost. The Russell Sage Foundation allows 8 percent of total direct costs as an allowance for indirect costs.

It must be admitted, for it is an obvious fact, that in the past this committee has not dealt uniformly with this problem. Some agencies of the Federal Government allow 100 percent of calculated indirect costs, others pay full indirect costs in some instances and negotiate a lesser amount in other instances; the National Science Foundation allows a flat 20 percent, and the agencies for which appropriations are made in the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill allow a flat 15 percent which is the limitation imposed by the language of the bill.

Considerable attention has been called to these discrepancies during the past year. The committee has had a study made to gather in one place the basic facts concerning procedures employed to determine indirect costs, and the policies for reimbursing the grantees, applied by both Federal and non-Federal granting agencies. The report of this study was submitted to the committee less than 1 month ago. The committee as a whole and the various subcommittees having responsibilities in this area are giving this matter serious and intensive consideration with the view to financing indirect costs on a uniform and equitable basis. Pending the outcome of these further studies the committee has retained the 15-percent limitation in this bill.

We hope that by next year some overall formula for the entire Government

will be adopted. In the meantime, we hope that some relief will be given to these institutions which you spoke of.

Mr. MEADER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to express my thanks to the gentleman for the initiative which his committee has taken to restore 100-percent entitlements under Public Laws 874 and 815. Many of these school districts have had trouble each year endeavoring to anticipate the amount that they would actually receive, because for several years we have appropriated, initially, less than the full amount.

Mr. Chairman, I think all school districts will appreciate the initiative of the Congress to solve this problem.

Mr. FOGARTY. I might say to the gentleman that that was done by unanimous vote in the committee.

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman for the fine work he has done in connection with this bill. I am particularly interested in seeing that the cancer research appropriation was increased somewhat this year.

Mr. Chairman, cancer is the scourge of mankind, and has been for centuries. Until about 1900 it was treated in the same way as it was treated in the sixth century. One out of every five families will be affected by it, and one out of eight will die of it. I think in light of these circumstances it is most important that we give a sizable appropriation to this form of research.

Mr. FOGARTY. I know of the gentleman's work with the American Cancer Society in the State of New York, and I welcome his support and thank him for favoring this item.

Mr. DOOLEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentlemen of the Appropriations Committee for placing back in the bill the funds for the impacted school districts.

Mr. Chairman, I have several school districts in my own congressional district which are dependent upon these funds.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we bring before the House the 1963 Department of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies appropriations bill, and a report from our committee, which is in disagreement in several major respects from the budget request which was submitted by President Kennedy.

Mr. Chairman, there are many areas in the 1963 budget, which was submitted to this Congress as a balanced budget, which I believe the Congress should become a little more familiar with. The 1963 budget submission by this adminis-

tration in many areas is a phony submission. If you look at the particular bill which we have before us today, you will note there have been net reductions made, in the committee, of \$114 million from the budget submission made by the President of the United States. At the same time there were increases which this committee made which I feel sure the majority of the Members of the Congress would want made in this bill.

In submitting the budget for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1963, the President of the United States cut back the program for impact aid for schools, both in the construction area and in the direct-operation area. It was the decision of the President of the United States, even after the Congress passed a bill extending this program for 2 years, that these particular programs in construction and in general aid for impacted school areas should be funded at only 81 percent of the level that the Congress had established in the authorization bill passed just last year.

I personally opposed certain sections of that authorization bill, and was 1 of 30 Members of the House of Representatives who raised objection to that bill and did not support it because of the formula used to pay aid to the area surrounding the District of Columbia. I did not believe that this formula was fair and equitable. But I believe that once the Congress acted upon legislation extending this impact aid program for another 2 years, after the President of the United States signed this bill last year, it was incumbent upon him to live up to the commitment which he made to these school districts. For that reason our committee unanimously recommends appropriations above the budget in this area of impacted school aid in the amount of some \$58 million in order to provide for 100 percent entitlement for fiscal year 1963. This is one addition we made, to live up to the commitment which was made by the Congress of the United States, and to live up to a commitment which the President of the United States, I believe, made when he signed this bill and did not veto it last year when it was submitted to him and placed upon his desk.

Another area where an increase was made in this bill and which we feel was necessary was in the area of the Hill-Burton hospital construction program. We have heard a lot of lipservice from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the President about the problem which faces us in the area of hospital care and medical care, but one of the prime needs in this country today is space in hospitals and nursing homes. In this area we in the Congress have accepted our responsibilities for a good many years. What do we find in this budget submitted by the President of the United States? A cut in the amount of money available for medical facilities such as nursing homes and hospitals under the Hill-Burton program. A program which is a Federal-State partnership program is at stake, a program which has been accepted by each of the 50 States on a partnership basis. Yet

this is the area in this particular appropriation bill in which the President of the United States has decided to use the cutting ax—in the area of hospital construction, in the area of making more beds available so that the people of the United States can have the facilities which are necessary in this year of 1963 and as we face the future. It is false economy in this bill, and certainly the U.S. Congress, the House of Representatives, should not place its stamp of approval upon this kind of budget reduction.

We have heard a lot of talk in the last year and a half about the importance of training workers, the importance of training because of the advances which have been made in automation, the importance of training because of new techniques being used in industry. The facts show that throughout America new records are being established for help-wanted ads in our many newspapers. These job opportunities are for trained and semiskilled workers.

The type of job opening available today requires special skill. We find that although the administration has been sending up a lot of messages in this particular area, in 1962 the programs of vocational rehabilitation in the Department of HEW and apprenticeship and training in the Department of Labor, were among the first places funds appropriated by Congress were withheld.

We received a message just this last week from the President of the United States in which he talked about the great drive that had to go forward in the United States today to protect the consumer. He talked a great deal about how increased efforts had to be made by the Food and Drug Administration, and that speech made headlines all over the United States. All we have to do today is to look at the 1962 appropriations, approved by the Congress of the United States in both the House and the U.S. Senate, and we find here that the President of the United States and his administration are giving only lip-service to the activities of the Food and Drug Administration.

The President froze over \$300,000 of the funds appropriated by the Congress for this agency in fiscal year 1962.

Mr. Chairman, I could go through this bill item by item showing the Members of the House of Representatives how there has been great lipservice given by the New Frontier to these programs, but in actual performance the New Frontier is scoring just about zero. I will include with my remarks later today a table setting forth the actions of the executive branch on reserves for 1962.

We have here a budget for the Food and Drug Administration which has been agreed upon in our committee. It is my hope that this budget request, when it is approved by the Congress, will not run into the same kind of whim wham that we ran into in the last budget review by the administration when the funds which were made available were not used to carry on the very effective and important program which we already have to protect the citizens and consumers of this country. We do not need new

laws, we had better follow through on those we already have.

It is necessary for us to go forward with a review of the programs of the National Institutes of Health, and I was pleased that the Committee on Government Operations plans to initiate hearings in this area this coming week. I believe a good review of this program will be helpful to the entire program. I commend the Committee on Government Operations for going forward with this investigation.

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield.

Mr. MacGREGOR. Calling the gentleman's attention to page 11 of the committee report accompanying the legislation, I note the reference to "\$3,200,000 to equip the Communicable Disease Center Facility for which funds were appropriated last year." Does this refer to the center in Atlanta, Ga.?

Mr. LAIRD. Yes; that is the center in Atlanta, Ga. This amount is for equipment to complete the facilities for which we appropriated construction funds last year and the year before.

Mr. MacGREGOR. It is my understanding, if the gentleman will yield further, that a fundamental part of the tubercular research is carried out at the present time in a tuberculosis research center located here in Washington, D.C.

Mr. LAIRD. Part of the activity is carried on here in Washington, D.C.

Mr. MacGREGOR. It is also my understanding that originally it was proposed to move this facility, along with its personnel, sometime in 1964, but that just recently there had been a tentative decision to move in June of this year. Is the committee familiar with that situation?

Mr. LAIRD. Yes, we are familiar with the general situation. I think this decision has been approved by the Surgeon General, but not by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as of this date.

Mr. MacGREGOR. If the gentleman will yield further, I would like the RECORD to show that the Glen Lake Sanatorium located in Hennepin County, Minn., has been a participant for approximately 10 years in the coordinated effort of the tuberculosis research center here in Washington, with the aim and object of ultimately eliminating tuberculosis as a communicable disease in our country. The work of this sanatorium is known personally to me, and it is of a very high character. Research work has been conducted for some time at this sanatorium in connection with the operation of certain drugs on control groups; the work is a fine example of applied clinical research and is designed to keep tuberculosis at a low level and in a latent stage.

I have been disturbed by the fact that almost 90 percent of the more than 100 people in the tuberculosis research center here, when recently questioned as to their willingness to move to Atlanta, Ga., indicated that they would not move. There is a fear on the part of the people administering this program at the Glen Lake Sanatorium and elsewhere, that

this program would be fatally interrupted if there is a precipitate move from Washington to Georgia, that it would decimate the most vital part of the program—the people who run it.

I should like further to advise the gentleman that Dr. John Porterfield, the Deputy Surgeon General, assured me that before there was any move of this tuberculosis research center from Washington to Georgia, we could be certain that the personnel in Georgia were adequately trained, or the personnel moving from here had agreed to go, so that there would be no interruption in this program.

I should like to say, in my opinion, this is a matter of vital importance not only to the Glen Lake Tuberculosis Sanatorium in my district but to the 20 or 25 tuberculosis sanatoriums throughout the country that are working in cooperation with the research center here to try to stamp out this, one of the most vicious of our communicable diseases.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota. I will be glad to look into this. He called this matter to my attention last week. We had some discussion about it at that time. It was my understanding when we checked on this that the move had not been approved finally as yet. We will certainly look into the matter. We appreciate all the information and help the gentleman has given us.

Mr. MacGREGOR. It is my understanding that the matter is under reconsideration. I will feel a lot easier if I know the gentleman from Wisconsin and the committee chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island, will watch to see that there is no diminution in the wonderful work being carried on with the \$6 million being appropriated thus far for tuberculosis research. I thank the gentleman, and I should like to commend him for his comments here with respect to the diversion of funds allocated by this Congress for specific uses, and allocated by the executive branch of the Government to other uses.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. I know the gentleman from Wisconsin has followed with interest many of the projects in the National Institutes of Health. I would like to get some help from him to assist me in replying to a letter from one of my constituents which indicates he has some concern over one of the projects in the NIH. It has to do with the allocation of \$1,201,925 for a study of the "Effectual Relationships of the Infant Monkey to His Mother."

The complete letter is as follows:

WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., March 6, 1962.

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BOLAND: A news item in the West Springfield Record, datelined March 1, 1962, states that the National Institutes of Health have been allotted \$1,201,925 for a study of the "effectual relationships of the infant monkey to his mother."

Can it be true that when our Federal deficit amounts to billions of dollars a year and the public debt is approximately \$300

billion, that the Representatives of our people in Congress feel it a wise expenditure to find out if and why a baby monkey loves his mother? Could it be possible that the information as given in the local paper is taken out of context? If not, what would be the reasoning of our Representatives to authorize expenditures of this nature?

Does it not seem ironic to you that if such an expenditure is to be made that it is necessary that we enlist the aid of housewives and schoolchildren to go from house to house asking for contributions to aid in the research to determine causes and cure of cancer? Similarly, the same type of pleading goes for donations of dollars toward similar assistance for medical research in other fields such as heart disease, polio, et cetera. Does this not seem like a sad commentary on our judgments as to the collection and expenditures of our wealth?

We shall be interested in your comments.

Very truly yours,

C. MILTON EKBERG.

Mr. BOLAND. I think I know the answer. I recognize this is an important program, but I know the gentleman knows it much better than I, and therefore I would appreciate his reply to the inquiry.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I am glad the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] asked this question. This is a grant recently made to Prof. Harry Harlow of the University of Wisconsin for comprehensive behavioral studies of monkeys. This grant has been publicized in a prejudicial and uninformed way. As a result, many members have received correspondence from constituents who have expressed themselves as being opposed to expenditure of funds for such studies.

These press items were published before the appropriation hearings for the National Institutes of Health were held, and the hearings offered an opportunity to go into this matter carefully, critically, and at length.

I want to set the record straight at this time for a number of reasons. First, serious scientific work of great value has been held up to ridicule on the basis of misinformation. Second, it is perfectly plain that there is a remarkable coincidence in that many of those who have been most active in publicizing this grant in an unfavorable way are also among those who oppose adequate support of medical research. Third, the mechanism for providing information to Congress on National Institutes of Health research grants is faulty, and the deficiencies of the procedure account in large part for the distorted version of Professor Harlow's work which reached the press. I will propose a change in this system.

Professor Harlow's work has been lampooned as a study of monkey business on why monkey babies love their mothers. This caricature is all in good fun until it is taken seriously and used as a weapon to attack appropriations for medical research. At this point, the matter becomes serious, and I wish to treat it seriously.

There is now no doubt whatever that the relationship of a child to its mother can establish a large part of a child's enduring personality, and affect mental health and illness. A hostile relationship can generate personality difficulties.

Absence of the mother can have very serious consequences for children.

Now, we cannot deliberately treat children as experimental subjects—depriving them of their mothers and so forth—in order to study them and their behavior scientifically. We can do this with animals. Various species of monkeys are the closest to humans of all animal species. They are close enough to humans so that the results of studies on them are directly relevant to human behavior, even though the results are not directly applicable. There has recently been some irresponsible talk ridiculing the idea that experiments on monkeys are relevant to man. I have often wondered whether people who talk this way think that it was an accident that a chimpanzee was chosen to precede man into space. The minds, as well as the bodies, of these animals are close enough to man to make results of experiments relevant to man.

Actually, Professor Harlow's studies extend far beyond the relationships between children and mothers. He is studying the learning process in monkeys and how well monkeys at different age levels learn. He is looking into brain damage of infant monkeys before, during, and shortly after birth by deliberately creating damage and measuring the consequences for learning, behavior, intelligence, and physical development. This is obviously related to study of mental retardation in humans, and it is the kind of controlled experiment that is not possible on humans.

Dr. Harlow is looking into the cause and cure of a number of diseases related to the absence of specific enzymes in the body. Some of these diseases can be produced in monkeys, and the diseases studied in a controlled manner. This work is also directly related to the study of mental retardation in humans.

In short, it takes no more than acquaintance with a few simple facts to realize that Professor Harlow's research is scientifically serious and related to specific human problems. These facts could have been determined with ease by any Member of the House who would take the trouble to ask the National Institutes of Health to supply them. Many Members have done so, and are well informed. Others secure information routinely under a procedure which gives them only the title of the project. The procedure is faulty for this and other more fundamental reasons, and I will urge that the procedure be abandoned.

The cost as well as the content of Professor Harlow's research has been criticized. The kinds of studies that he and his group carry on are expensive. They require a large animal colony and care of the animals over a long period. The team of research scientists and technicians required for the studies is substantial. The budget totals approximate \$1 million over a 5-year period.

The most important point in connection with the budget is that it has gone through a double review procedure. First, a group of outstanding scientists who comprise a cross section of the most able experts in the country in Professor Harlow's field of research have reviewed his research proposals and the prospec-

tive costs. They gave the studies a very high rating and recommended the proposed budget. Then, the National Advisory Mental Health Council reviewed the opinions of the initial reviewers. This Council is a body established by Congress, and by law it consists of outstanding laymen as well as scientists. The Surgeon General cannot make a research grant unless the Council recommends favorable action. The Council did recommend that the grant be made to Professor Harlow in the amount proposed. It would be difficult to establish a review procedure that would surpass the one to which this grant was subjected. Let me summarize the actual review procedure and the findings of reviewers on this grant:

Dr. Harlow's research grant applications have been reviewed three times since the original award in 1954; these reviews occurred in June 1957, in March 1958, and, most recently, in November 1960. The reviewers in all cases have been uniformly enthusiastic about Dr. Harlow's research. In 1958, for example, the reviewing study section indicated that Dr. Harlow's request for support should be recommended for approval because his developmental study is among the best that has been attempted and it ought to be continued over a longer period of time with an increased number of animals. The reviewers also expressed the opinion that Dr. Harlow's laboratory is the only first-class primate laboratory in the country devoted largely to the study of behavior. Further, both the study section and the National Advisory Mental Health Council felt that Dr. Harlow and his ingenious group could be counted on to uncover many new leads and make new discoveries not now predictable, and that contributions from this laboratory can be expected. * * * Other comments referred to the outstanding effectiveness with which Dr. Harlow has organized this large-scale research program, freeing himself from routine duties, so that he can devote his creative talents to the laboratory and to the planning and interpreting of research. One of the additional gains which has resulted from Dr. Harlow's work is the training opportunity which his laboratory affords, on both a predoctoral and postdoctoral level. Scientists who have received this training have been in demand in other laboratories and have made noteworthy contributions in their own right.

I am sure that few persons who have questioned the wisdom of this grant have any idea of the caliber of the many individuals—scientists and laymen—who have critically analyzed this proposal before the final decision on payment was made.

Of course, the key to the quality of the research is Professor Harlow himself. From the press comment and letters from constituents, a person would come to the conclusion that Dr. Harlow is a combination quack and impractical, absentminded professor. We have an unfortunate habit in this country of looking at our scientists that way. First, we ridicule them; then we hold them in awe when the results of their work—which none of us in this Chamber are capable of really understanding and judging—are applied with spectacular results.

Let me summarize Dr. Harlow's qualifications: He has vigorously pursued a distinguished academic and research

career ever since he received his doctorate in 1930. He is a full professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin and has served as chairman of his department. In 1955 he was named George Cary Comstock research professor in psychology at Wisconsin; he was a Carnegie fellow in anthropology at Columbia University in 1939-40; he served as Chief of Human Resources Research for the Army in 1950-52 and is a member of the Army Scientific Advisory Panel of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Among other honors and distinctions, he has served as editor of the *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology* since 1951. He was president of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council in 1954-56, and president of the American Psychological Association in 1957-58.

Since 1954, when he received his first Public Health Service research grant, he has published some two dozen articles in various scientific journals. In 1960 he received the "Distinguished Scientific Contribution Citation" of the American Psychological Association, which carries with it a \$1,000 award. The citation, itself, is an indication of the attitude of his scientific colleagues toward Dr. Harlow's work and reads as follows:

For his indefatigable curiosity which has opened up new areas of research in animal behavior and has helped greatly to keep comparative psychology near the center of the psychological stage. * * * His unswerving devotion to fact, observation, and experiment has given his contribution an integrity of inestimable value to scientific psychology.

Dr. Harlow's research is supported not only by the National Institute of Mental Health, but by other important organizations. Other parts of the Public Health Service are financing his work on the effect of radiation in animals. The Ford Foundation and the Department of Defense have both considered his research to be so significant that they have given him substantial financial aid.

In summary, on every count, the decision to support Professor Harlow was a sound one. Review of the facts can lead only to the conclusion that those who have protested against aiding this research are ignorant of the facts, or that they have used this grant as a weapon to attack medical research in general, and, in particular, aid to medical research through the appropriation for the National Institutes of Health.

The chairman of the subcommittee in charge of that appropriation has stated the case for the appropriation in masterful terms. I support the appropriation. Professor Harlow's work provides an opportunity to bring not only his research, but the superb system of Federal-university cooperation in medical research again to the attention of the House. I am confident that the full appropriation will be voted.

I would like to turn briefly now to another matter. How could such a garbled, partial version of a serious research effort be widely disseminated? The answer lies in a procedure promulgated by the executive branch. I refer explicitly to an order put out by the Department

of Health, Education, and Welfare, effective January 2, 1962, which requires that Congressmen be notified of grants made in their districts before the scientist or institution receiving the grant is notified. This includes institutional grants, demonstration grants, construction grants, and program grants.

This procedure goes far beyond the provision of information which Congress needs to do its job. I am for full disclosure to Congress of all executive acts which bear upon the effective discharge of the constitutional responsibilities of Congress. But I am opposed to a system which threatens the effectiveness of a splendid system of support for medical research and other activities, and which is intended simply to place Congressmen in a position to make political capital out of grants distributed on the basis of entirely nonpolitical factors. That is the purpose of the HEW directive. The people in the Department no doubt meant well in this offer of information to Congressmen, but I do not believe that they understood the full implications of their action, or the reaction of the House.

Let me be more specific as to why this procedure is obnoxious to me.

Most important is the fact that the grants in question are made on the basis of objective judgments, generally on the basis of advice from distinguished scientists and other citizens selected from all over the country. There is no political influence in the award of the grants. When a Congressman issues a press release announcing such a grant to his district before the recipient hears about it, there is the clear implication that he played a part in the selection process. I have heard of cases in which scientists engaged in medical research have read a number of different newspaper announcements of grants—from Congressmen and Senators—before receiving official notification of grants. This is wrong, and it is a threat to a system which has thus far distributed funds solely on the basis of merit without any tinge of political motives or interests.

Congress does have the continuing responsibility to examine the operation of these programs, to criticize them, and to set levels of appropriations. I would not tolerate any withholding of information relevant to these responsibilities.

But the procedure to which I object cannot help the Congress carry out its responsibilities. Over the long run it will hamper effective congressional action.

If any Congressman wants to secure information about any individual grant made by any part of DHEW, I am sure that appropriate information will be made available. Certainly I have never encountered any difficulty on this score, and I trust that other Members of the House have had the same experience. In this connection, in my judgment, HEW cannot give Congressmen the full details of individual grants. These grants are made to further the work of scientists and their institutions, and these scientists are not competent to tell what the money is being used for. Interpretation to Congressmen, to newspapers, or to anybody else, of the details of the use of a grant should continue to remain the

privilege of the recipients. In my judgment, if anyone in the Congress wants to know what a grant is about, or to make any statement about the purpose of a grant, he should ask the scientist or institution concerned. Otherwise, the consequences are likely to be harmful.

Let me call to the attention of my colleagues some of the consequences of their notifying universities and scientists of research and other grants. People who receive these grants will begin to assume that we influence individual decisions on these matters. They will hold their Congressmen responsible for requests that are turned down, as well as those that are approved. They will begin to route these requests through your offices. This is bad for science and scientists. It is bad for universities. And it will be bad for Congressmen. The basic reason why it is bad is that these grants are nonpolitical. To inject a political note through implying that individual Congressmen have influence in the award of these grants is a disservice to the country.

I trust that Secretary Ribicoff will recognize that the new procedure is misguided, harmful, and wasteful, and that it will be withdrawn.

Mr. BOLAND. I am delighted at the gentleman's observation, and I appreciate his comments. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the comments of the distinguished gentleman. I think it might be summarized, and I say this as a man who perhaps has had as much experience with experiments on animals as anyone on the floor. It might be that some raised the question of superiority until someone came along and gave the evolution of the species by Darwin, so now they do not know whether he is his brother's keeper or the keeper of his brothers. Now I would like to go from the ridiculous to the sublime. I call your attention to page 14 of the report. This has reference to the committee and the House grant last year of \$10 million for the construction of a hospital research facility of a particular type. The last sentence reads:

The committee hopes that the indications of its feelings during the course of the hearings and through this report will stir the Department to a little more activity.

Does that mean that this is still an appropriated fund and can still be held over and used for the construction of this hospital if the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, in his wisdom, and the people of the location got together and decided that they were finally going to start this \$10 million or \$11 million hospital?

Mr. LAIRD. Most of the funds are still available.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. They are available and could still be used if applications are submitted for good projects and approved before next July 1.

But we have been told the people have still not come up with a complete plan.

Mr. HALL. I know they have been slow, and I know why they have been a little slow, and I am not contesting that. I just wanted to know whether the funds were still available.

Mr. LAIRD. The funds are available under the terms of the appropriation made last year. I thought you were directing your attention to the language of the committee report. The committee report does not make funds available. That language encourages them to put to good use the appropriation of last year, which funds are still available.

Mr. HALL. I certainly understand the rules and the procedure that the report does not bear on the actual appropriation. But I used it as a point. In fact, is this another example of where the administration has not expended or followed the direction or the intent of Congress?

Mr. LAIRD. This is partially that, but I think the people involved with the projects have not come forward with the complete application under the rules and regulations which have been set forth by the Surgeon General for this program. I am not referring just to the situation in Rochester with reference to the Methodist Hospital—but some of these people that are interested in making applications feel that the restrictions that have been set up for the applications have been a little too severe. They are hopeful that some changes can be made in the policy guidance.

Mr. HALL. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Going back to the gentleman's very well-taken remarks that in many areas in order to balance the budget or to keep it from being in deficit further, we have not expended funds that were appropriated. Has the committee in its wisdom seen fit to direct the administration to spend such funds as are authorized in this bill and subsequently appropriated, as we considered them in the Armed Services Committee until the distinguished chairman took the walk in the rose garden?

Mr. LAIRD. It is the feeling of our committee that this cannot be done. We can merely appropriate and it is up to the executive branch to make the determination as to whether the funds will be expended.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the gentleman for his remarks, particularly those remarks relating to the inclusion in this appropriation bill of the correct entitlements to the impacted areas for the advancement of educational programs in those areas. I am very sure that the action reflects the intent of Congress. I would like to commend the entire committee for its action.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I am still lost in the rose garden. I wonder if the gentleman can clear this up for me:

Now, what happens to these funds that have been reserved and which have been referred to in this discussion, applying, as I recall the hearing record, both to the Department of Labor and to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare? With respect to the reservation of funds, what happens to these funds? Are they continuing funds? What happens to them?

Mr. LAIRD. In most cases, I would say to the gentleman from Iowa, the funds lapse on June 30 of this year. Take, for instance, the Food and Drug Administration, those funds will lapse. The funds of the National Institutes of Health that are in reserve will lapse. We will have a total in lapsed accounts in 1962 of in the neighborhood of about \$80 million or so under the current reserves.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will take another minute or two, can the gentleman give us any idea of how much is to be carried over as a result of this reservation or reserving of funds by the executive branch of the Government?

Mr. LAIRD. I do not have the exact figures but it would be a relatively small amount.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, practically all of this money then must revert to the Treasury as of July 1 of this year?

Mr. LAIRD. Almost all of the reserves will.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. With regard to the comments which the gentleman made in connection with the primate study, I would like to point out that it looks as if possibly the results of this legislation might be that an institution in the district which I represent, the Yerkes Laboratory for Primates, which has been in existence now for a third of a century, will be wiped out because of certain funds being made available in the way in which this bill is making them available. I am still making my studies on this. I am not sure this is so, but I do know that the threat is very possible. I do not know whether I will offer an amendment on it or not at this time, but I would like to have it pointed out on the floor of the House that for a third of a century, at Orange Park, Fla., there has been a primate study laboratory, a fine one, called Yerkes Laboratory. As I understand, if facilities are made available to Emory University in Atlanta for a southeastern primate study laboratory, the chances are very great today that this one in Orange Park, which has existed all this time, will be abolished, because of the fact that Federal funds are made available to Emory University for the southeastern primate laboratory.

If that is what happens, this will mean that the Federal Government will be

expending Federal moneys to wipe out a free-enterprise institution, philanthropically run, for a third of a century in this field, and which is the primary laboratory in this field.

I should think certainly that it would be a rather serious and sad commentary upon the utilization of Federal funds appropriated by the U.S. Congress. As I say, I am not sure of all these details. I do know, however, that the Yerkes Laboratory is a leader in this field. I do know of things that have appeared in the press and I know that apparently if funds are made available to Emory University, which has a titular title to this, although it does not have the entire beneficial title—Yale University was the one that developed it—we have a situation of having local universities, Jacksonville University and the University of Florida, in the community, not knowing that they would have the opportunity to do this sort of work. It is my opinion that some opportunity should be made available so that these local universities may be able to save this fine institution, Yerkes Laboratory, which would be wiped out by the expenditure of Federal funds.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the gentleman, that as far as primate colonies are concerned, we have already established three new primate colonies in the last 3 years; one in Washington, one in Oregon, and one is being established now at the University of Wisconsin. But from the testimony which has been given to our committee we have a great shortage in this area.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Apparently Emory University is going to abolish Yerkes Laboratory if it gets these funds for this laboratory. That is what I am fearful of. I think the public ought to have an opportunity to save this laboratory. The actual result will be, as I understand, that Emory has said that if it gets these Federal funds it is going to abolish Yerkes Laboratory so that actually Federal funds will be abolishing a fine, philanthropic organization which has done probably the best work that has been done in this field in our country.

Mr. LAIRD. I do not think the grant has been approved to Emory University.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. We do not make decisions such as is involved here. If a determination is made it will be made by the National Heart Advisory Council. We have never interfered with their proceedings. It is not a decision that we make in our committee.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, to make clear what the actual situation is, Yerkes Laboratory was established by Yale University a long time ago. Very recently Emory University acquired titular title, but not entire beneficial title. However, it does have titular title. In no other university in the area where Yerkes Laboratory is, would thought have been given to trying to underbid or get away this southeastern laboratory because they would have assumed that Emory University would not

move the Yerkes facility away. Emory has now sought to obtain a facility from the Federal Government which they apparently expect to use to wipe out Yerkes Laboratory.

Mr. LAIRD. They have an application in.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I understand it has been approved and that nobody in the executive branch thinks he can stop this approval.

Therefore, it is probable that it would take legislation to allow other universities and colleges to have an opportunity to get into this field to preserve Yerkes Laboratory, they having been misled.

Mr. LAIRD. It does not take legislation; any university or college can make application.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Not at this stage. If they could, I would be very happy about this bill.

Mr. LAIRD. I am sure they can make application because other primate centers will be constructed.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Then, can we have it as a part of the legislative process on this bill that they would be open for other universities to be considered in this?

Mr. LAIRD. I am sure it was open at the time Emory put in their application.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. At the time Emory did, nobody in the locality thought that Emory was going to move away from the Yerkes Laboratory. At that time, other universities were much closer to the facility and utilized this facility a great deal more than Emory itself in regard to the research, and probably did not put one in too for the simple reason that they thought Emory was going to leave it there. That is where the unfairness is in this.

Mr. LAIRD. This is a matter that the National Heart Council has to pass on. The funds have not been released by the administration for that project as yet.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I hope they will not be released until universities and colleges in the area may have an opportunity in this field.

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HIESTAND. I understand on research contracts let by the National Institute of Health, there is an arbitrary limitation of 15 percent on indirect costs. An institution in the area I represent, the California Institute of Technology advises me on a contract of \$1,300,000 their indirect cost is 28 percent, meaning that they would have to pick up 13 percent of the direct cost and on that ratio, a loss of \$178,000. Has the committee considered adjusting that ratio to the total cost?

Mr. LAIRD. The gentleman from Rhode Island commented on this earlier in the discussion today, and I agree with him that this is a matter that needs review. I personally believe we have to establish some sort of uniform policy on overhead costs on these grants and contracts. We have the Department of Defense paying as high as 100 percent for indirect costs. We have the National Science Foundation paying a different percentage than the Atomic Energy

Commission. We have all of these various governmental agencies in this program of direct research grants to colleges and universities, and the amount of indirect cost allowed varies considerably. I feel this is a policy decision that has to be made by our Committee on Appropriations and we have to arrive at some uniform rate of indirect overhead costs. Last year I suggested a 20-percent limitation. It is my hope that this will be done, and we hope to arrive at some decision by the time this bill goes to conference.

Mr. HIESTAND. Does not the gentleman and the committee, of course, realize that indirect costs must vary very greatly depending on the type of research?

Mr. LAIRD. They vary greatly, I understand that and they vary a great deal depending on the kind of accounting procedure that the individual schools use. We are presently studying an investigative staff report on this whole matter. It is my hope that this question can be satisfactorily resolved this year.

Mr. HIESTAND. Does the gentleman have an idea that some relief or flexibility can be worked in?

Mr. LAIRD. Yes, I hope so and I favor working out a compromise proposal which will be fair to our universities and colleges.

Mr. HIESTAND. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today is not one in which either we save dollars or save lives but rather an object lesson in how to spend wisely so that more of our citizens may live more days in health and comfort in years to come.

The distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, our colleague, JOHN FOGARTY, of Rhode Island, who has brought out this bill and all the members of his subcommittee, deserve credit for foresight, recognition for their depth of understanding and praise for their diligence in a most complicated field. What they are saying to us today is "Nation, cure thyself." The message of this bill is that we mean to continue to lead the world in research, discovery, prevention, and cure in every field of mental and bodily welfare. It is a call for progress in reducing the irritation and damage of air pollution and the end to the despoiling of the waterways of the Nation.

Among other things, I commend the subcommittee for taking action that will allow the implementation of a plan for control of venereal diseases. A distinguished force, under the leadership of Dr. Leona Baumgartner, commissioner of health in the city of New York, has made a thorough study of this program and comes forth with valuable recommendations. These can be brought to bear on the problem as a result of our action on this day.

One of the most significant features of this bill is the allocation of \$130,599,000, an increase of \$24,723,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962 for mental health activities. This increase, and the concern of our Government in this most challenging field, is due in no small measure to the activities of the Joint

Commission on Mental Illness and Health. Dedicated people in and out of Government who work in this field can take an increased measure of hope from the interest of the Congress in a concerted effort that will treat the whole maze of problems, including but not limited to, drug addiction, alcoholism, psychoses, and mental retardation with due regard for the basic and applied research so vital to this program. I hail the further foresight of my colleagues in the provision for increased care in the treatment of chronic diseases and health of the aged.

The exceptional citizens of our country, such as those who are deaf, will have more teachers under the provisions of this bill. Retarded children will be benefited through increased programs of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and the National Mental Health Institute.

The other programs which are encouraged, expanded, and accelerated through the efforts of this outstanding subcommittee of the Congress are too numerous to mention and yet each in its own way is of importance to thousands of our citizens in need of help. The work of the Congress today in extending a humane and forthright hand to our fellow citizens means "heap good medicine" in the future of this Nation.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN].

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, this bill once again—as it has been every year in which Congressman FOGARTY has served as chairman of the subcommittee handling it—is a most remarkable piece of legislation, for it uses the vehicle of an appropriation bill to do much more than merely provide funds for some Government agencies. As usual, the report accompanying the bill prods, stimulates, encourages, directs and scolds the agencies having such tremendous responsibility for the health and well-being of the American people to do a better job with the generous funds we give them—and to use imagination and courage in pursuing new avenues of service to the public.

I do not want to take the time here to try to comment on everything in the bill or report. But I do want to single out several items in which I am particularly interested. For instance, the bill provides the maximum amount possible under law for programs now in effect for fellowships for training teachers of the mentally retarded and the deaf. These are good programs, which we have enacted just in the past few years—the retarded children program in 1958, I believe, and the program for the deaf last year. The subcommittee urges legislative action to remove some of the restrictions on appropriations, so that more can be spent than the \$1 million a year now authorized for the retarded program and the \$1,500,000 for training teachers of deaf children.

Fortunately, the Subcommittee on Special Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor has been conducting hearings on bills for encouraging the training of more teachers for

all categories of exceptional children. I am very proud of the fact that my bill on this subject, H.R. 15 in this Congress, was the first measure ever introduced to provide for an overall program of Federal fellowships and scholarships for teachers of exceptional children, including the gifted as well as the handicapped children. The predecessor of H.R. 15 was introduced in 1957. I am hopeful that this legislation can finally be enacted. The need for good teachers, specially trained in working with exceptional children, is urgent.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to note that virtually every dollar recommended in the President's budget for the Food and Drug Administration is included in this bill today. The increase of \$5,280,000 for FDA over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year will make possible a substantial step-up in enforcement activity in some of the most vital areas of consumer protection. The report notes that some members of the Committee on Appropriations apparently felt the FDA budget is too high. I am glad to note that the committee nevertheless went along with the Fogarty subcommittee on this, for it is obvious to anyone who studies the full operations of the Food and Drug Administration that its job is a never-ending one and the proper performance of that job is essential to every citizen.

The new budget will make possible a significant increase in the number of agricultural shipments which FDA can inspect for evidence of illegal residue of pesticides. With the increase recommended, the Food and Drug people will be able to double their present inspection activity in this area—from about one-third of 1 percent of agricultural shipments to about two-thirds of 1 percent. If a similar increase is provided again the following year, we will then get up to the bare minimum of safety in this area by providing for about 25,000 such inspections a year out of the total of 250,000 shipments—the goal of 1 percent coverage.

I am sorry that 2 years ago, when I tried to amend the bill to provide then for sufficient funds to make a 1 percent sample each year, the managers of the bill felt they had to oppose me on this. I realize that the Fogarty subcommittee usually stands together, usually in unanimous action on this major appropriation bill, but I am indeed sorry that the decision 2 years ago was to hold to a less-than-adequate budget and to oppose my efforts to increase it. If my amendment had been accepted 2 years ago, we would by now have been up to the 1 percent level of coverage on pesticides inspection, and furthermore all of our FDA district offices and labs would have been modernized by now. This way, we still have another 2 years to go on both objectives. The goal of my amendment on radioactivity surveys of food is not yet even in sight 2 years later.

However, in view of the magnificent work done by the subcommittee again this year in so many different areas of consumer health and protection, I certainly do not want to appear to be critical over something that happened 2 years ago.

Mr. Chairman, the most important need for protection of our consumers now in the food, drug, and cosmetic field is in the strengthening of the basic law. The President has called for this and I know there is widespread support for it. I do not know what is taking the executive agencies so long in sending their reports to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on H.R. 1235 but I certainly wish they would get busy on it. I checked with the committee again last night and the reports requested on H.R. 1235 in February 1961—13 months ago—from HEW, Treasury, Justice, Commerce, Agriculture, and the Budget Bureau still have not been filed with the committee. Meantime, the loopholes remain in the basic law.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I will be delighted to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to state with regard to the amendment of 2 years ago by the gentleman, in 1962 the administration froze funds in the Food and Drug Administration. We appropriated at a level, for the Food and Drug Administration, salaries and expenses, of \$23 million. The New Frontier froze the item for "Salaries and expenses" by \$903,000 in the area of certification, care, inspection, and other services. This adds up to a total in the Food and Drug Administration of \$1,118,000, or a total reduction from the appropriations which we made of \$2,633,000.

I point that out because in talking about whether you reach this 1 percent level or not, an amendment increasing funds last year would not have done any good. The administration did not even spend the amount appropriated by this Congress; yet they keep sending messages up here about the importance

of the Food and Drug Administration, and try to put the onus on the Congress for not cooperating in this program. We are cooperating. They are not going along with the expenditure of revenue that Congress has made available. I think this should be made known to the American people.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I am glad the gentleman is doing it. I hope the gentleman will explain why the funds were frozen.

Mr. LAIRD. I am not in position to explain the reason for the President's refusing to spend these funds of the Food and Drug Administration. I believe the inquiry should be directed to the President of the United States and not to me as a minority member of the House Committee on Appropriations. I will insert at this point in the RECORD a table setting forth appropriations and reserves for 1962 in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as of 12 p.m. today:

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations and reserves, fiscal year 1962

	1962 appropri- ation	Formal reserves			Administra- tive reserves	Total re- serves
		For savings	For obliga- tion in sub- sequent years	For other contingen- cies		
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$23,000,000	\$633,000			\$243,000	\$903,000
Certification, inspection, and other services (indefinite).....	(1,882,000)		(\$1,016,622)		(92,000)	(1,108,622)
Pharmacology-animal laboratory building.....	1,750,000			\$1,730,000		1,730,000
Total, Food and Drug Administration.....	24,750,000	633,000	(1,016,622)	1,730,000	243,000	2,633,000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION						
Promotion and further development of vocational education.....	33,672,000					
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	8,194,000					
Land-grant college aid, Hawaii.....	3,775,000					
Grants for library services.....	7,500,000					
Payments to school districts.....	231,293,000					
Assistance for school construction.....	54,850,000					
Defense educational activities.....	211,627,000	15,843,000	18,870,000	37,520,000		72,233,000
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded.....	1,000,000					
Training teachers of the deaf.....	1,500,000				16,000	16,000
Salaries and expenses.....	11,669,000				123,000	123,000
Cooperative research.....	5,000,000				352,000	352,000
Total, Office of Education.....	570,080,000	15,843,000	18,870,000	37,520,000	491,000	72,724,000
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION						
Grants to States.....	64,450,000					
Research and training.....	20,250,000				377,000	377,000
Research and training (special foreign currency program).....	1,372,000					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,325,000				40,000	40,000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	88,397,000				417,000	417,000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE						
Buildings and facilities.....	18,230,000			17,705,858		17,705,858
Accident prevention.....	3,618,000				62,000	62,000
Chronic diseases and health of the aged.....	10,958,000				1,193,000	1,193,000
Communicable disease activities.....	10,000,000				233,000	233,000
Community health practice and research.....	24,336,000				202,000	202,000
Control of tuberculosis.....	6,493,000					
Control of venereal disease.....	6,000,000					
Dental services and resources.....	2,500,000				100,000	100,000
Nursing services and resources.....	7,675,000				82,000	82,000
Hospital construction activities.....	211,500,000				1,883,000	1,883,000
Air pollution control.....	8,800,000				336,000	336,000
Milk, food, interstate and community sanitation.....	7,424,000			1,457,000	99,000	1,556,000
Occupational health.....	3,981,000				39,000	39,000
Radiological health.....	10,647,000					
Water supply and water pollution control.....	20,328,000			500,000	1,129,000	1,629,000
Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	80,000,000					
Construction, environmental health center.....						
Foreign quarantine activities.....	6,084,000				55,000	56,000
Hospitals and medical care.....	49,835,000				111,000	111,000
Indian health activities.....	53,010,000					
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	8,285,000					
Construction of mental health-neurology research facilities.....					1,389,975	1,389,975
National Institutes of Health:					12,028,000	12,028,000
General research and services.....	127,637,000			0	2,163,000	2,163,000
National Cancer Institute.....	142,836,000			4,393,000	11,404,000	15,797,000
Mental health activities.....	108,876,000			137,000	913,000	1,050,000
National Heart Institute.....	132,912,000			6,225,000	13,370,000	19,595,000
National Institute of Dental Research.....	17,340,000			321,000	1,710,000	2,031,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	81,831,000			577,000	216,000	793,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	56,091,000			140,000		140,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	70,812,000			3,570,000	1,460,000	5,030,000
Grants for construction of cancer research facilities.....	5,000,000					
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health.....	743,335,000			15,363,000	31,236,000	46,599,000
Grants for construction of hospital research facilities.....	10,000,000					
Grants for construction of health research facilities.....	30,000,000					

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations and reserves, fiscal year 1962—Continued

	1962 appropriation	Formal reserves			Administrative reserves	Total reserves
		For savings	For obligation in subsequent years	For other contingencies		
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—Continued						
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program)	\$9,000,000					
National health statistics	4,642,000				\$147,000	\$147,000
Operations, National Library of Medicine	2,066,000			\$155,000	15,000	170,000
Retired pay of commissioned officers, indefinite	(2,180,000)					
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General	5,375,000				46,000	46,000
Civil defense medical stockpile	13,000,000					
Total, Public Health Service	1,367,122,000			48,764,833	36,803,000	85,567,833
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL						
Salaries and expenses	5,105,000					
Buildings and facilities	575,000			685,000		685,000
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital	5,680,000			685,000		685,000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund)	(267,570,000)	(\$1,400,000)				(1,400,000)
Limitation on construction, BOASI (trust fund)	(4,000,000)		(\$4,067,831)			(4,067,831)
Grants to States for public assistance	2,401,200,000					
Assistance to U.S. citizens returned from abroad	764,000					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services	3,442,000				96,000	96,000
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau	2,668,000				36,000	36,000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare	69,100,000				75,000	75,000
Cooperative research in social security	700,000				0	0
Research and training (special foreign currency program)	1,607,000					
Salaries and expenses, Office of Commissioner	590,000				34,000	34,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund	(322,000)					
Total, Social Security Administration	2,480,071,000	(1,400,000)	(4,067,831)		241,000	241,000
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS						
American Printing House for the Blind	670,000					
Freedmen's Hospital	3,736,000			3,000		3,000
Gallaudet College:						
Salaries and expenses	1,256,000					
Construction	601,000			336,500		336,500
Total, Gallaudet College	1,857,000			336,500		336,500
Howard University:						
Salaries and expenses	7,007,000					
Plans and specifications	461,000		71,538	39,000		110,538
Construction of buildings	4,447,000		368,668			368,668
Construction of auditorium-fine arts building (liquidation of contract authority)	95,000					
Total, Howard University	12,010,000		440,206	39,000		479,206
Total, special institutions	18,273,000		440,206	378,500		818,706
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Office of the Secretary	2,527,000				69,000	69,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund	(352,000)					
Office of Field Administration	3,265,000				47,000	47,000
Transfers	(1,465,000)					
Surplus property utilization	862,000				11,000	11,000
Office of the General Counsel	713,000				11,000	11,000
Transfers	(696,000)					
Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses	8,200,000				1,754,000	1,754,000
Total, Office of the Secretary	15,567,000				1,892,000	1,892,000
Total, direct appropriations, DHEW	4,569,940,000	16,476,000	19,310,206	89,078,333	40,087,000	164,951,539

NOTE.—Included in the amounts listed above are the following items which were taken into account when applying the economy reductions:

Administrative reserves.....	\$55,398,000
From formal reserves:	
Food and Drug Administration.....	633,000
Office of Education (National Defense Education Act).....	19,802,000

Public Health Service:	
Buildings and facilities.....	\$10,000,000
Foreign quarantine activities.....	17,000
National Institutes of Health.....	15,823,000
National Library of Medicine and other.....	159,000
Total.....	101,832,000

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I am glad to have that information. I will try to find out myself why it was frozen because I think we need it.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, because it so intimately involves each of us in our daily lives, there is probably no more interesting bill to work on than

the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and the related agencies.

The importance of the bill is reflected in the high regard shown for the work of our chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island, JOHN FOGARTY, by people all over the country. His growing national reputation as a crusader for the programs which most directly promote the general welfare is witness to his dedicated work year in and year out. This reputation is well deserved, for no man works harder to bring before the House a bill that will meet the needs of people everywhere in our country.

He is ably seconded in these dedicated efforts by our good friend and colleague,

the gentleman from Indiana, WINFIELD DENTON. His legal training and experience are valuable assets to the subcommittee in cutting through the red tape in which we sometimes become entangled. His careful questioning often resulted in action to simplify unnecessarily complicated procedures which grow up in the bureaus of Government. His knowledge of labor legislation and his understanding of the problems of workmen give him an insight into their needs that is evident in all of his efforts.

On the other side, my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin, MELVIN LAIRD, is a competent and hard-working member of the subcommittee. He has earned a reputation for doing his home

work, and his probing questions about details of the programs under consideration are evidence of this. No man is more insistent that the taxpayers get a dollar's worth of service for every dollar spent.

I previously had the privilege of serving on the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations with our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, ROBERT MICHEL, and learned then to respect his ability. His interest in the work of the agencies with which we are concerned is matched by his competence and his increasing influence upon the deliberations of the subcommittee.

All of us, of course, share an affection and admiration for our able clerk, Robert Moyer. As any Member of Congress who has ever been associated with him knows, he is an able and courteous man, always willing to be of service.

BILL AFFECTS ALL AMERICANS

It is to be expected that a bill which touches so many aspects of the personal lives of so many Americans would lend itself to controversy. It is amazing to me, therefore, that we are able to bring before you today a bill that has the unanimous approval of our committee.

If each of us had our individual way, I am sure there are items that we would like to have changed in one way or another. All of us, however, are committed to the broad objectives of the great variety of programs which are directed to the health and well-being of all of our citizens. Whatever ideological or philosophical differences we may have, we are all interested in improving the opportunities of every citizen to share in the great advances made in the preservation of human life and for life's well-being.

PROGRAMS OFFER OPPORTUNITIES

The great majority of programs included in this bill are concerned with increasing and improving opportunities—for better education, for better health, for gainful and honorable employment, for a richer and more secure old age. Laws, we know, cannot of themselves provide these blessings. Laws can only attempt to help people themselves create the conditions under which as many as possible may achieve for themselves the benefits made possible through new knowledge and new technology.

It is easy enough sometimes to lose sight of people in trying to cope with the unbelievably complicated legislative problems of a country that has grown as rapidly as ours. In our work on this bill, however, we deal in every item and in every line with people and their problems, especially the problems born of the uncertainties of human life. We are sometimes faced with the opposite danger of becoming so involved in the personal problems of so many people that we forget the limitations of law.

PRESENT A BALANCED BILL

We have tried to keep a proper balance in this bill, providing the funds necessary to carry out the essential provisions of law as intended by the Congress while eliminating or reducing funds for questionable and fringe activities.

There are many worthy endeavors on which more could be spent, but it is our responsibility to keep in mind the entire costs of Government. Within the limits of the resources available, I think we have chosen wisely for the most part.

LABOR DEPARTMENT

The reduction of \$8,223,000 below the budget requests for the Department of Labor should not adversely affect the many and varied essential activities within its purview. Significant improvements are being made in important areas. Although it is not possible to discuss all of them today, I do wish to refer to several matters discussed during our debate last year.

A problem that has always concerned me in my work on the subcommittee has been the mass of useless paperwork required by the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. Thousands and thousands of reports of little or no real value or legal purpose have been accumulating under this law. It has been costing almost \$600,000 a year to manage this collection of worthless documents.

AMENDMENTS OFFER IMPROVEMENT

In my remarks to the House last year, attention was directed to the responsibility of the Committee on Education and Labor to correct the situation. Members of the committee have been aware of the obvious defects in the original legislation and gave corrective legislation high priority this year. Now that the amendments have been approved by the House and the Senate, it is my hope that we will have meaningful enforcement.

Almost 100 million Americans, over half of our population, are entitled to benefits of one kind or another under these welfare plans. They have a right to protection against misuse of any of the \$60 billion worth of assets and insurance reserves held by company and union pension plans. Welfare and pension fund reserves are expected to reach \$100 billion in a few years. It is readily apparent that the men and women who rely upon these funds for future benefits have a right to know what is being done with them. The enforcement powers granted in the recent action of the Congress, if properly exercised, should improve the situation which has been troubling us.

LANDRUM-GRIFFIN EXPENSES

I continue to be concerned, however, over the expensive operation of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act—Landrum-Griffin Act. The bill before you includes another \$5,675,000 for the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.

The Bureau initiated investigations in 8,762 possible violations of the act through the end of December 1961. Of these, 6,377, or about two-thirds, have been closed; 55 percent of the closed cases—3,529—failed to disclose sufficient evidence of violations to justify either criminal or administrative action; the remaining 2,838 investigations were closed upon voluntary corrective action by the persons or organizations involved.

A TOTAL OF 21 CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

A total of 323 complaints have been referred to the Department of Justice for investigation. As a result of such investigations, 36 criminal prosecutions have been instituted; 21 of these have resulted in criminal conviction; there has been 1 acquittal; 2 have resulted in dismissals; and the 12 others are still pending in the courts.

No one can condone corruption and racketeering in labor-management relations. It is evident, however, from this record that only a small minority are engaged in such practices, and it is admitted that State laws would normally cover these cases. Certainly this record does not bear out the extravagant charges of widespread gangsterism with which we were barraged by the powerful propaganda forces demanding immediate adoption of the bill.

TIME TO REVIEW LAW

Now that a record has been established at considerable expense to the taxpayer, it may be time to consider revisions to end some of this flurry of fruitless activity. At the very least, we could hope that the facts would enable the Congress to legislate in a calmer climate with due regard for the current high cost of paperwork.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The bill before you makes a reduction of \$105,720,000 in the overall budget for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Once again, the committee has been most careful in making selective reductions that will permit the maintenance and expansion of the most essential activities of the Department. It is not possible within the limits of this debate to discuss all of these programs in the detail they deserve.

Our chairman has already discussed some of the practical achievements in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of disease. These accomplishments have been financed by the American people through the appropriations we have made to the National Institutes of Health.

The rewards, both humanitarian and economic, are great. We can never be completely satisfied with the progress because we are dealing with lives and human well-being in the never-ending struggle against age-old enemies—cancer, heart disease, mental illness, and all of the ailments so costly in health and happiness.

NEED MANPOWER AND FACILITIES

It is precisely because these programs are so valuable and because they represent prudent public investment that we must continue to insist that the money be wisely spent. The record of our hearings, covering over 2,000 pages, is an indication of the thoughtful care with which we have explored these needs. We feel that we have provided the resources necessary to press the attack on these dread diseases. Money alone does not buy results, but it can provide the manpower and facilities so critically needed for successful research. We have

attempted to provide a balanced program of research at an effective pace and training to step up the pace.

Our report and the chairman's remarks have outlined specific examples of research achievements by the individual Institutes and in basic research itself. All of us want to carry forward these programs as rapidly as efficient and effective use of manpower and facilities permits.

At the same time, we must guard against the mistaken notion of crash programs for which we do not have a sufficient number of trained scientists or sufficient scientific knowledge. Proper and effective use of resources can hasten the pace at which we are making progress, but to delude our citizens into believing that extravagance of itself offers more hope would be a cruel injustice.

REHABILITATION OF 100,000 A YEAR

Although the work of the Institutes offers the most dramatic and often the most publicized advances made in health care, other programs of the Department are making striking contributions to the health and well-being of many millions of Americans. The Federal-State program of vocational rehabilitation, for example, is now returning disabled persons to active and useful lives at the rate of more than 100,000 persons a year.

Apart from the great humanitarian benefits—which are immeasurable—it has often been testified that the Government receives approximately \$10 in return for every \$1 spent on this program. The \$72,940,000 increase recommended by the committee is directly attributable to the expected increase in State funds which will be available for matching purposes.

CARRY ON REGIONAL CENTERS

As part of this program, we have provided funds for the operations of the special regional rehabilitation centers established under last year's bill in my State of Minnesota and in New York. The Minnesota center is a cooperative venture between the Sister Kenny Institute and the University of Minnesota.

This program is intended to combat the serious shortage of specialists in physical medicine and rehabilitation. The pilot centers were established at the urging of our committee to study the means of developing adequate facilities for graduate medical education and research in these important fields.

COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The research conducted by these centers encompasses any aspect of the rehabilitation process from onset to retraining and placement of the disabled. The training program is intended to provide training of all types, long term as well as short term, professional, technical, and for all categories of students, graduate or undergraduate, working in any of the medical or medically allied professions engaged in rehabilitation. It is intended to provide training in such areas as the principles of rehabilitation, special problems of rehabilitation as related to specific disabilities or groups of disabilities, and the interrelationship of medical and allied medical and other

disciplines in the practice of rehabilitation.

This combination of research and training brings together a concentration of the skills of many rehabilitation specialties such as medicine, rehabilitation counseling, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech and hearing, psychology, and prosthetics. The combined resources of the University of Minnesota and the Sister Kenny Institute provide an ideal example of the kind of setting needed for such a comprehensive research and training program. More of this work is needed.

SCARE TALK ABOUT MILK

In another area of health care of importance not only to my State but to all Americans, I questioned the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare about much of the scare talk we have heard about the use of milk and milk products. At least one factor in the unprecedented decline in milk consumption last year is the unfortunate association in the public mind between fallout and milk which had been caused by careless talk on this subject.

The Secretary told us:

We have been very, very careful in measuring radioactivity in all products, including milk, to always indicate that the amount of radioactivity in milk was such a minute amount that to remove milk from the diet would have a much greater detriment upon the people and the population of this country than any incidental harm that could possibly exist from fallout.

FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL

The same conclusion was reached by President Kennedy in his remarks before the National Conference on Milk and Nutrition. Based on the constant surveillance of this problem by the Public Health Service and other agencies of Government, he said:

Detailed guidelines to protect the health of the people against radiation have been developed by the Federal Radiation Council. It is abundantly clear that for the foreseeable future there is no danger from the present amount of exposure. The milk supply offers no hazards.

Our report comments on some of the unfounded talk about the effect of dairy foods on heart ailments since this undoubtedly has been another contributing factor in the drop in milk consumption, our report states:

It has been called to the attention of the committee that the present and developing attitudes of the American people to the hazards of animal fats in the diet are based more on hypothesis than on sound and uncontroversial scientific evidence.

FOOD AND NUTRITION BOARD

Commenting on the same subject, the President said earlier:

The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council has concluded, after intensive research, that the association of milk consumption and coronary disease due to an increase in cholesterol level has not been sufficiently established to justify the abandonment of this nutritious element, except where doctors have individually prescribed special diets for those found to be susceptible to special cholesterol or coronary problems.

It is important that this information be made known because the sharp drop

in the use of dairy foods—milk, butter, cheese, and ice cream—has serious consequences not only for agriculture but for the nutritional health of the American people. Milk continues to be the best food we can buy to supply the vitamins, minerals, fats, sugar, and high-quality proteins the body needs. It is especially important for calcium, riboflavin, and protein.

NUTRITIONAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS

In addition to the serious nutritional problems implied in the decline of dairy food consumption, the situation presents economic problems in managing and marketing milk production. And what may be even more serious in the long range, it complicates the best use of soil, water, and animal resources. The dairy industry continues to be a major source of farm income and is the mainstay of sound conservation policies upon which we will become increasingly dependent in the years ahead.

In another part of this bill, dealing with environmental health activities, the committee makes note of the revolutionary changes taking place in milk production and handling methods on the farm, as well as in processing techniques in dairy plants. These changes have markedly affected established health safeguards and, therefore, impose the need for thorough investigations of their public health implications.

LABORATORY TESTS IMPROVED

Some of the laboratory tests which have been traditionally used by the industry and by milk sanitation control agencies have been made obsolete. We were pleased, therefore, to learn that the Public Health Service has recently developed a modified phosphatase test through which the performance of newly developed pasteurization processes can be checked. However, more needs to be done in the study of the new ultra-high temperatures processing methods which are on the brink of commercial utilization.

In its reports for the last 2 years, the committee has stated its interest in seeing that more emphasis is placed on milk problems. We were disconcerted to note that the interstate milk certification program is still operating on an inadequate basis.

IMPROVE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

At present, the level of PHS evaluations of State milk programs and spot checks of field conditions is only about 75 percent of requirements. The interstate milk certification program, begun in 1951, now facilitates the interstate movement of approximately 9 billion pounds of milk each year and is still growing. In view of the actual increase included in the bill, taking into consideration nonrecurring construction costs and comparative transfers, we expect that a more thorough job will be done in the future.

WATER STILL NO. 1 PROBLEM

Our No. 1 problem in environmental health and natural resources continues to be water pollution control. We have made progress since the passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in 1956. A total of 3,325 applications for

waste treatment works has been approved for grants totaling \$275 million. This was the Federal contribution to plants costing \$1.55 billion. Each Federal dollar has stimulated the expenditure of 5 local dollars on this vital work.

Although construction activity has been stepped up 62 percent during the first 4 years of the program, the conference of State sanitary engineers estimates that some 5,000 communities, with a population of 40 million people, currently need new waste treatment plants or enlargements and additions to existing plants. An average annual investment of \$600 million for 10 years will be required to satisfy this need, replace works that become obsolescent in the same period, and keep pace with the expected population growth.

INCLUDE 900 PROJECTS

As of January, the States reported an additional 2,054 grant requests which would require \$227 million in Federal funds. It is estimated that the \$90 million provided in the bill before the House will provide grants for 900 projects.

Grants are made to municipalities sponsoring such projects. The maximum grant to a single municipality is 30 percent of the cost of the project or \$600,000, whichever is smaller. In the case of multimunicipal projects, the grant is based on each community's share of the project cost, under the 30 percent or \$600,000 limitation, but the maximum grant for the overall project may not exceed \$2.4 million.

NEED COOPERATIVE APPROACH

There is no doubt that the problem is worsening as a direct result of population and industrial growth. More people, more industry, and new technological developments are creating more water pollution. The results are apparent in the increasing number and scope of fish kills, the vast water areas being closed to recreation, the growing concern over the mass of pollutants reaching city water supplies, and industry's search for new locations where there is ample and suitable water.

In the last half century, this has truly become a national problem of the first magnitude. Individual communities are no longer able to cope with the problem and are not equipped to undertake the large-scale planning necessary to clean up the rivers and streams which have no regard for city or State lines. A concentrated effort by Federal, State, and local governments, and industry itself is necessary if we are to stop pollution and prevent future pollution of this precious resource.

POLLUTION OF UNDERGROUND WATER

We need to know a great deal more about pollution of our underground water supply, a problem of increasing importance to individual homeowners and city governments as well. The specific contaminants need to be identified and means found to reduce the occurrence of such pollution.

Research on the increasingly complex problem of water pollution has been expanded and we hope that more can be done. We no longer have a choice in

this matter—the job must be done now. Our choices are limited to the best ways and means of getting it done.

PUBLIC WELFARE PROBLEMS

Mr. Chairman, we are all aware that there has been growing discontent over the operation of some of our public welfare programs. Despite our ever-changing social problems, there has been no major change in our public welfare laws in the past 27 years.

It has long been recognized that abuses have crept into the programs and that the programs themselves have often become self-defeating. Instead of moving people off welfare rolls, they have actually tended to make them more dependent on the monthly welfare checks. It has become increasingly clear that money alone will not solve many of the problems of our changing society and that the problems today are very different from those of the 1930's when these programs were inaugurated.

INCREASE IN ADC CASES

The number of needy persons receiving old-age assistance has been declining steadily as a result of the extended coverage and increased protection offered under the Social Security Act. On the other hand, public assistance programs for dependent children have grown rapidly in spite of the fact that the social security insurance system provides benefits for a large share of widowed mothers and children.

In 1940, the reasons for qualification for aid to dependent children were: death of a parent, 41.6 percent; and absence from the home, 30.3 percent. In 1960, these figures had been reversed to death of a parent, 9.6 percent; and absence from the home, 62.2 percent.

EFFECTS OF FAMILY BREAKUP

Family disorganization has become the major factor in the growth and size of public welfare programs. Family breakup through divorce, desertion, and separation, and the increase in illegitimate births have created serious public welfare problems. Hard core unemployment in many areas and the migration of unskilled farmworkers from rural areas to big cities have also added to the problem.

The primary responsibility, of course, is to provide support for the children when it is clearly established that neither parent is able to do so. In questioning witnesses concerning the administration of the program, emphasis is always placed on the welfare of the child, and properly so. It seems to me, however, that there is corresponding responsibility to be certain that the money is used each month for the support of the children.

MUST BE USED FOR CHILDREN

All of us agree that every possible effort should be made to permit the children to grow up in a home environment. It was for this very purpose that the aid to dependent children was inaugurated. We also know, however, that the fact of parenthood does not automatically confer a sense of responsibility and that funds intended for the support of the children are not always used for this purpose.

The problems are obviously deeper than mere support of the dependent children. It is also clear that welfare checks do not solve these problems. In some cases, they may actually add to them. Unless there is a major reorientation of public welfare programs away from the dole and toward constructive services, the size and cost of the programs will increase year by year at every level of government and they will eventually collapse of their own weight.

NEW APPROACH OFFERS HOPE

The public welfare amendments of 1962, recently passed by the House, are an attempt to correct this situation. The new approach places emphasis on the provision of services to help families become self-supporting rather than dependent upon welfare checks. The bill also provides broader authority to the States to permit great flexibility in taking action against abuses.

The success of this effort to redirect our welfare programs will depend in good measure on the administration at the local, State, and Federal levels.

Relaxation of Federal controls and encouragement of greater flexibility in State programs place greater responsibility on State administrators. We can only hope that this is the beginning of a concentrated effort at every level to direct public welfare programs away from relief and toward rehabilitation.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Turning to the Office of Education, Mr. Chairman, I wish to comment briefly on the reference in our report to payments to school districts in the area immediately surrounding Washington, D.C. For some years, there have been proposals to change the basic law in such a way as to make reasonable adjustments in these payments. Despite the merits of these suggestions, no action has been taken by the Congress. In order to keep faith with the schools deserving of this assistance, we have no alternative but to provide the full \$282,322,000 required to meet 100 percent of entitlements for 1963.

Public Laws 815 and 874, the so-called impacted areas bills, were passed in recognition of Federal responsibility to school districts clearly faced with an added burden as a direct result of Federal activity which increased school population while reducing local tax income. When the problem is created or aggravated by the Federal Government, justice demands that the Federal Government accept responsibility for assisting parents and local communities in providing for the education of their children.

HELP OR HINDRANCE?

I do not think it was ever the intention of Congress that fulfillment of this serious Federal responsibility should result in a windfall for the nearby counties in the District of Columbia area. Has the employment offered by the Federal Government in this area reduced the sources of tax revenue? Has it decreased the tax base? These are the questions that must be answered in justification of Federal aid to these school districts.

I can assure you that there are many communities in the Nation and many in the State of Minnesota that would welcome the employment opportunities at the salary levels available in this area without demanding still further hand-outs from the Treasury.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA INCOME

A comparison of the 1959 per capita income figures, the most recent available from the Bureau of the Census, clearly indicates that military and governmental activity in many areas tends to improve income. Although no figures are available for 1962, it is certainly to be expected that per capita income has improved in California and in the nearby suburban areas of Washington. Even if there has been a comparable increase in Minnesota, the spread is worth noting when we talk about the alleged hardship Federal employment has caused for areas of California and for suburban Washington.

The Bureau of Census figures for 1959 on per capita income are as follows: Minnesota, \$1,733; California, \$2,308. The comparable figures for the nearby cities and counties are: Montgomery County, Md., \$2,949; Prince Georges County, Md., \$2,151; Arlington County, Va., \$3,056; Fairfax County, Va., \$2,390; and Alexandria, Va., \$2,500.

The implications do not need elaboration, but the figures hardly indicate that large-scale Government employment impairs the ability of citizens to support their schools.

AREA SCHOOL PAYMENTS

The following tables show the extent of Federal expenditures for school purposes in the metropolitan area:

Actual and estimated entitlements under Public Law 874 of school districts in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, fiscal years 1961, 1962, and 1963 (as of Feb. 21, 1962)

School district	Fiscal year 1961 actual	Fiscal year 1962 estimated ¹	Fiscal year 1963 estimated ²
Montgomery County, Md.	\$2,453,290	\$2,596,870	\$2,594,435
Prince Georges County, Md.	2,276,300	2,411,850	2,411,810
Alexandria City, Va.	651,220	650,495	649,580
Arlington County, Va.	1,531,835	1,562,615	1,563,235
Fairfax County, Va.	3,635,914	3,678,150	3,677,590
Falls Church City, Va.	115,221	99,530	99,405
Fairfax City, Va.	-----	189,508	189,201

¹ Estimates; 92 percent of full entitlement.

² Estimates; 81 percent of full entitlement.

Summary of construction aid under Public Law 815 of school districts in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, fiscal years 1961, 1962, and 1963 (as of Feb. 21, 1962)

School district	Fiscal year 1961 actual	Fiscal year 1962 estimated ¹	Fiscal year 1963 estimated ¹
Montgomery County, Md.	-----	\$545,928	\$1,000,000
Prince Georges County, Md.	-----	-----	2,000,000
Alexandria City, Va.	-----	-----	-----
Arlington County, Va.	-----	-----	-----
Fairfax County, Va.	-----	900,000	1,545,970
Falls Church City, Va.	-----	-----	-----
Fairfax City, Va.	-----	248,480	-----

¹ Estimates based upon data submitted by applicant adjusted by a reduction factor: application not processed by Office of Education as of Feb. 21, 1962.

PRESIDENT ASKS CUTBACK

The President has recommended a cutback in the rate of payment in these areas. These proposals are still before the legislative committees of the House and Senate which have primary jurisdiction over the matter. The law, as originally enacted in 1950, excluded the surrounding suburban areas by limiting entitlement to children whose parents were employed within the State of the impacted school districts.

Because of problems arising at military installations where parents of federally connected children crossed State lines for employment in an adjoining community, remedial language was included in the 1953 appropriation bill. It was obviously intended to deal with particular problems on a limited scale, but when the provision was written into the basic law in the next year, it opened the gates to the surrounding area. To permit this costly mistake to continue is a potential threat to the program itself and a disservice to the schools actually deserving of more assistance under the intent of the law.

STRENGTHEN STATISTICAL SERVICES

In considering salaries and expenses for the Office of Education, the committee again emphasizes the importance of strengthening educational statistics and expresses a strong desire that primary attention be directed to this area. Anyone familiar with the hodgepodge of conflicting, inadequate, and inaccurate statistics upon which Congress has frequently been asked to base policy decisions will share in this sentiment.

The Office of Education was created to collect meaningful statistics which would aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems. Too often this major purpose has been relegated to the status of a fringe activity with the result that the statistics are useless to school administrators and to the Congress.

SCHOOL BOARD COOPERATION

During our questioning, we were also assured that greater efforts will be made to cooperate more closely with local school boards, the elected officials who accept primary responsibility in the name of parents in the operation of our schools. These are, after all, the men and women most intimately concerned with the increasingly serious problems of school support.

To ignore them is to do real violence to the principle of local control, a principle to which even the most ardent advocate of Federal programs pays recognition.

A BALANCED BILL

Although it has been possible to discuss only a few of the many facets of the bill before us, I would recommend that any member or citizen interested in more detailed discussion of these and other programs examine the record of our hearings. The statements of witnesses and the questioning by members are an indication of the thorough job done by the subcommittee. The fact that our recommendations have been accepted unanimously by the full Committee on Appropriations is another meas-

ure of our efforts to bring an acceptable bill before you.

I commend the bill to the House as a reasonable measure which attempts to strike a proper balance between needs and the resources available.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK].

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make several points here which I think should be brought to the attention of the House.

As far as the Office of Education is concerned, it is noteworthy that on April 1 of this year we are to have a complete reorganization of that body. Last year at this time, in April of 1961, the Office of Education produced a document known as "A Federal Education Agency of the Future." At that time they cited in their 56-page report the particular needs for Federal participation in various areas of local education. That document recommended a review of teacher preparation, curriculum, textbooks—in other words, the complete gamut of the educational operation.

We now see a broad step in that direction. Commissioner McMurrin testifying before the subcommittee made the following statement, and I would like to quote this, because while they do not call for funds in this bill it is obvious they are readying their bureaucratic machine for the onslaught.

Speaking before the Appropriations Subcommittee, Commissioner McMurrin said:

In reciting briefly some of the activities of the Office I wish by no means to convey the impression that what we are doing is sufficient or complete when judged by the requirements of our times. Quite the contrary is true, since our contributions and services in many cases underscore more and broader needs than those we are meeting and our progress frequently points to new measures of assistance that are essential to upgrade education. Our difficulties now quite frankly stem from fragmented approaches in many cases dictated by tradition or the specificity of authorizations which sharply limit the scope of our functions.

He goes on to outline a brand new plan of reorganization calling for the establishment of three major bureaus within the Office of Education, specifically the Bureau of Research, the Bureau of International Education, and the Bureau for Educational Assistance.

Make no mistake about it, the plans are well laid to launch the Office of Education into a brand new effort to bring about Federal aid to education and more power and more participation of the Federal Government in our local school districts.

Dr. Homer Babbidge, until recently associated with the Office of Education, also spoke before the subcommittee in support of the appropriation. He said:

The chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor has recently indicated that total Federal expenditures affecting education now run to some \$2.5 billion per year and he has asked a subcommittee to undertake a thorough canvass of these programs.

The plain fact of the matter is that we don't know how much Federal money is being spent in schools and colleges or what

practices and policies characterize these programs. As a consequence, we do not have a clear picture of what they are accomplishing, whether it be good or bad. In higher education, there seems to be widespread agreement that the net effect of existing Federal programs is good, but that the unevenness of Federal programs and the inconsistencies that derive from scattered responsibility are potentially troublesome matters.

The pattern of congressional responsibility for higher education is as unclear to most people as the pattern of executive responsibility. We now have some 46 separate agencies of the executive branch administering programs that affect higher education, and in the House of Representatives we have at least a dozen different committees that pass judgment on essentially educational legislation and appropriations thereunder.

One of the statements that Dr. Babidge made, I thought to be rather humorous. I know the gentlemen on the committee have endeavored to do something about it in section 904 of this bill. It is the following:

One of the great values of a strong Federal educational agency would be its ability to withstand the claims of special interest groups.

But what has happened? We see the National Education Association and many other groups who are pushing the idea of Federal aid to education becoming the major beneficiary in these Federal educational grants. The Committee on Education and Labor in its hearings of last summer showed where a great amount of this grant money is going. You will find it goes to many of the groups and associations who lobbied for this bill. The National Education Association comes in for the lion's share. These groups are all lobbying for more aid to education, for more involvement of the Federal Government.

It is rather interesting because you gentlemen in section 904 evidently have faced up to this problem, but in doing a little bit of investigation on my own I think probably the amendment should be more extensive than you have it, because on page 149 of our hearings of last summer, for example, you show a grant of \$243,272 to the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and Department of Audio-Visual Instruction. Now, that group is not registered with the House as a lobbyist. I have checked it. It is listed in the telephone book, however, at 1201 16th Street, telephone AD 4-4848.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASHBROOK. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. Well, that particular organization, I think, happens to be part of the National Education Association.

Mr. ASHBROOK. That is the very point. When I called them up they said, "National Education Association," but they would not, it is my understanding, come under section 904. Further checking you see the Department of Audio-Visual Instruction. They are not registered with the House.

Mr. LAIRD. Is that not also a part of the National Education Association?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Yes, but they do not list it that way in their grant.

Mr. LAIRD. It is not listed as a department?

Mr. ASHBROOK. The NEA is separate, and these are all separate entities that receive grants under title VII that would not be subject to your amendment. Audiovisual instruction—I could not find where this agency was, so I called the NEA, and I said, "Could I have the Department of Audio-Visual Instruction?" The grant shows the name of Anna L. Hyer. So when the secretary answered, I asked for Anna L. Hyer. The lady said she was up in New Jersey attending a convention.

The Modern Language Association comes in for a sizable number of grants. All of these organizations are the very ones that are coming before the Congress consistently asking for more Federal funds and then they are receiving the major grants. I think the committee is to be commended in taking a step in the right direction to see that those lobbying before the Congress are not receiving awards and research grants under this act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committee sort of snowed some of us under this year with five volumes of hearings. That makes a pretty heavy weekend of work, and I did not get the hearings read as well as I should.

We have had some discussion of appropriations for behavioral studies. I wonder if there is anything in the hearings relative to a previous expenditure of some \$89,000 for a study of behavioral cocktail parties? Did the committee by any chance get a report on what happened to this study?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, we were very pleased that the gentleman brought this matter to our attention. We immediately took this up with the Public Health Service, and I understand the project has been discontinued.

Mr. GROSS. Well, is the report available, does the gentleman know?

Mr. FOGARTY. No, there was no report made. It was discontinued, perhaps as a result of your calling attention to it, anyway the NIH admitted it turned out to be a rather poor project.

Mr. GROSS. Well, I appreciate that. Now, while the gentleman is on his feet, I wonder if there has been any report available on another subject. I believe there was an original grant of some \$33,000 to an institution or individual in Israel for a study of the intrapersonal, interpersonal relationship of husband and wife. Has there been any report on that?

Mr. FOGARTY. We have a preliminary report and we have been told by some of the best psychiatrists in the country that this is one of the really good projects going, in the world now, in the field of psychiatry.

Mr. GROSS. When the full report is made and when the gentleman from

Rhode Island receives it—when it is snowing or raining or something and we do not have anything else to do—I would like to sit down and discuss the importance of this report with the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman would not want to go to Israel to take a look at it?

Mr. GROSS. No; I would not care to do that. I can save the taxpayers money by reading the report.

Mr. Chairman, I understand there is some \$50 million in the bill above the spending of last year for impacted schools. Is that approximately correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield further, there is \$59 million more than has been appropriated for 1962, thus far.

Mr. GROSS. Over and above the spending for the same purpose last year; is that correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman tell me why this has been increased by \$59 million?

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield further, because of the formula that Congress voted last year, and because of the defense activities in these areas which make these areas eligible to receive this aid. We have nothing to do with that on the Appropriations Committee. When the Congress votes the authorization, we follow the formula, and that is the way it came out.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not true that some of these defense installations are being phased out and closed?

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield, some are being phased out, and some are being increased. We are spending more in defense this year than we spent last year, and we are going to spend more next year. I think it is going to increase instead of decreasing.

Mr. GROSS. I am sorry to hear the gentleman say that.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman from Iowa has made reference to the increase in spending this year over last year. May I point out to the gentleman that this bill carries \$50,029,000 more than the budget estimate for this year. And the committee has gone over the budget estimate by \$8 million in construction.

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield, that is right.

Mr. BOW. This is not only over what they spent last year, this is over and above the budget request?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right. We gave them just what they were entitled to, and not one dime more. As long as this program is authorized by Congress, I hope that the Appropriations Committee will keep its word to these school districts and appropriate 100 percent of what Congress has said they are entitled to.

Mr. GROSS. In the gentleman's hearings I noticed a good many pages of grants to foreign universities for research projects.

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield, which ones is the gentleman referring to now?

Mr. GROSS. International grants.

Mr. FOGARTY. Are they in the Public Law 480 funds?

Mr. GROSS. I do not know what funds are used, but they are in your hearings, and there is a long list of them. Why are we spending this kind of money in so-called developed countries which have money, and whose prosperity is greater than our own at the present time? Why are we spending this kind of money on research grants in many of these countries?

Mr. FOGARTY. This has nothing to do with foreign aid. This is research.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, it is a form of foreign aid.

Mr. FOGARTY. I do not think they are spending half enough. I think we ought to double this, because we have some real good investigators and scientists in foreign countries who can help you and me stay on this earth a little while longer. The reason that many of us are alive today is because of the research carried on in some foreign country.

Mr. GROSS. Is there nothing reciprocal in the exchange of information? Why should we attempt to finance research all over the world for almost every purpose?

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield further; yes, there is reciprocity. We get the results of their investigations, as they get the results of our research. It is one of the best programs we have, and I think it is one of the best ways of making friends. I think it is better than the foreign aid program.

Mr. GROSS. Well, it may be better than the foreign aid program, but we also have the foreign aid program and apparently it is going to continue until it bankrupts this country or helps bankrupt it.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I will say to the gentleman that this is discussed on page 88 of the hearings at which point we went into the consideration of the economics of the countries receiving medical research grants. I think the gentleman will note that I pressed the Director of the National Institutes of Health very strongly on this particular point, because it seemed to me that in many areas they were giving grants to countries that were perfectly well able to finance this kind of work themselves.

Mr. GROSS. That is the point I am trying to make.

Mr. LAIRD. If the gentleman will yield further, the Director of the National Institutes of Health has stated that this whole policy will be reviewed and that consideration will be given to discontinuing these grants.

I would like the gentleman to read the testimony on pages 88 and 89, where I went into this thoroughly.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. And while the gentleman is on his feet I am curious to know about this. Beginning on page 1574 of the hearings, part III, there is a long list of applicants. These are with reference to grants to universities in this country. This says "applicant, type of institution," and then the heading is "Discipline." I am curious to know what discipline means in this connection.

Mr. LAIRD. These are fields of medical science. They are referred to as "discipline." I think it would have been better if the heading had been "Fields of Medical Science," or "Fields of Medical Specialties." That is what it means.

Mr. GROSS. I am just curious to know what the word means. Is it a medical term, or what is it?

Mr. LAIRD. It is generally used in medicine. It is a specific field of study.

Mr. GROSS. The United States has had nutritional teams going out at the rate of \$75 and \$100 per diem, plus expenses, to a number of countries over the world. What benefit has come to us from the studies that these nutritional teams and their staffs have made in all these countries, some of them underdeveloped, some of them developed countries?

Mr. LAIRD. I think we have had a little bit too much of that, I would like to say to the gentleman from Iowa. Expenditures for foreign travel do not have the kind of controls that I believe are necessary. I went into that in the hearings, also, and discussed it at some length. I think we are spending too much money in that area. I tried to develop that very thoroughly in the hearings.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear the gentleman from Wisconsin say that we are spending too much money in this field and I hope it will be ended promptly.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that this bill will put some 5,400 more individuals on the payroll and increase the Federal aid to education by millions of dollars above even the budget figures, I cannot support the bill in its present form. I am certainly not opposed to research in the afflictions that beset humans but this bill goes beyond reason and into too many other fields. It is not within the capacity of the American taxpayer to continue many of these programs in the amounts for which appropriations have been made and are being proposed here today.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MATTHEWS].

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the remarks of my colleague, the gentleman from Florida, the Honorable CHARLES BENNETT, in regards to the Yerkes Primate Laboratory at Orange Park, Fla. This great laboratory should be kept where it is. Federal funds should not be used to move it. The climate, facilities, and the cooperation of the local com-

munity have made possible the great work of this institution. The University of Florida has a close working association with the laboratory at Orange Park, and the research conducted there has been of national significance.

The Yerkes Laboratory has been vital to the economic life of Orange Park, Fla., for many years. This fine community is united in its determination to do everything possible to keep this great facility. They deserve the right to keep it.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill, H.R. 10904, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year 1963; I rise, too, Mr. Chairman, to commend and congratulate the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and members of his subcommittee for the fine job that they have done on this bill and for the fine job that they do year after year as they bring this annual Labor-HEW appropriations bill to the House.

I find the work of this subcommittee is always scholarly and factual.

As the author of a substantial portion of the legislation funded by this bill, I would like to comment upon certain aspects of the bill. I was glad to see that the committee forcefully and correctly stated on page 7 of the report, with reference to the Rural Library Services Act that "This program has developed into one of the best programs of the Federal Government." The bill carries \$7½ million for the library program which is the total amount authorized for this year. This is a far cry from the day in 1950, when we failed to pass the Library Services Act by a record vote in the House.

It is a far cry from the early years of the act when we could almost never get anything like the full authorized appropriations. Yet, the rural library services program has, in fact, developed into one of the best programs of the Federal Government, and it is one that the House of Representatives itself can be proud of. Library programs in the Nation are, of course, growing and I agree with the committee that it is now time that the legislative committee look into the needed library situations that exist in other areas all around the country. I, myself, was very surprised to learn just a few years ago that library facilities in American junior and elementary schools are almost nonexistent. There is much that yet needs to be done in connection with providing books for the American people. I often like to think that man has built nothing that has outlived books. When television came on 10 or 15 years ago, there were many who said that television would

supplant the use of the library. Such is not the case. The American people are using their libraries much more now than they did 10 or even 5 years ago.

I have always supported and worked for vocational education, and I am happy to see that this bill increases the practical nurses training program from \$4 million to \$5 million, which is the maximum amount authorized by the basic legislation and thereby adds \$1 million to the overall appropriation for vocational education for this year.

The bill before us includes about \$230 million for educational activities under the National Defense Education Act and among other things adds about \$15 million to the amount appropriated for loans for college students. This student loan program has been eminently successful. Just a few days ago, it was called to my attention that a study had been made of 30,246 borrowers, and the study found that in about 90 percent of the instances the loans to students of ability and ambition had meant the difference of whether or not they could obtain a college education. I am happy to note that the committee took note of the fact that eminent witnesses before the committee stated that the National Defense Education Act "has contributed more to education in this Nation than any other recently enacted program."

The bill also carries funds for the expansion of teaching in the education of our mentally retarded children and expansion of teaching in the education of the deaf and an increase of about \$8½ million for grants to the States, on a matching basis, for rehabilitating the physically and mentally handicapped people of America. As one of the authors of Public Law 565 in 1955, I am proud to see that we as a nation are proceeding to our goal of doubling the number of people who can be rehabilitated to employment. My recollection is that in the year 1955, we were rehabilitating 60,000 in this country. With the money provided by this bill, it is estimated that in the year 1963 we will rehabilitate about 110,000. This is a program in which the Government receives approximately \$10 in return for every \$1 spent on the program itself. There are other programs with which I have been closely associated that are included in this bill.

I again want to congratulate the committee on the fine job it has done. This very afternoon the Alabama League of Municipalities is meeting in Mobile, Ala., and I was one of the speakers invited to attend that meeting. I wanted very badly to be in Mobile, but my deep concern for these programs with which I have been so closely connected throughout my congressional service impelled me to be here this afternoon and to make this statement about them, and in their behalf.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE].

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, in reading the Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation hearings I have been intrigued by some of the inconsistencies that have occurred here in the past

month. At the outset I want to congratulate the able chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. LAIRD], for the outstanding job they have done in cross-examining representatives of the Executive.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the subcommittee's ranking minority member a question. In reading the hearings I find that the chairman questioned Secretary Ribicoff in regard to a directive by the President of the United States last October. As a result of that directive, the Department reserved certain funds that were passed by the Congress in last year's budget. The administration asked the Department to set aside and not spend \$116 million of its appropriated budgetary funds. A good portion of this money came from the Food and Drug Administration.

In addition, it is my understanding that last year the other body reduced the budget for this particular agency by \$500,000. In the questioning, Mr. FOGARTY said:

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Secretary, I think we ought to be spending \$100 million instead of \$28 million. I think they could and should grow at a faster pace. But you even cut them back \$500,000 in 1962. That makes it all the more difficult.

Secretary RIBICOFF. Of course, we try to plan these things out on a 5-year basis. There is a sense of reality that we have to work with and we work with the Budget Bureau in trying to accomplish this, and anticipating what the problems are. We try to develop an overall budget.

Taking into account the entire budget, I think the President has treated the Department fairly well overall.

Mr. FOGARTY. I just don't happen to agree with the President on this. You have held in reserves \$500,000-odd and the Senate had already cut it over \$500,000. That was a big blow to the enforcement of the food and drug laws when we ought to be expanding instead of going the other way.

Just consider the cost of medical quackery to the Nation. I think we could spend five times the amount of money on this type of work, and it would save untold millions of dollars to people who are being sold worthless things by quacks. I think we will get more money back than we spend.

I think it was only 2 or 3 weeks ago that the President of the United States sent a message to the House of Representatives and used these very words almost verbatim in asking for an accelerated program for food, drug, and cosmetic law enforcement in this country. I am a bit confused. I would like to have the minority member of the committee tell me and tell the House what has transpired here. Why did the administration in October of last year ask that this money be reserved? As a result, it was not spent and, yet, 4 weeks ago the administration came here and said that there was a desperate need in this country to protect the citizens against medical quackery and impossible drug claims. Would the gentleman answer that question?

Mr. LAIRD. The question the gentleman propounds is a rather difficult one to answer. It is hard for me to explain

the position of the administration on this particular item. It is true that the amount of money which we made available last year was below the budget estimate of the administration because the other body cut \$1,500,000 from the Food and Drug Administration. In conference, we resolved this difference and came up with a figure which was \$500,000 below the amount that was asked for in the original budget. The House had appropriated the full amount. Now the President has frozen for the Food and Drug Administration in the area of salaries and expenses a total of \$903,000 in the fiscal year 1962. It seems to me it is about time we started looking at actions and comparing those actions with the words because we have had a lot of words, but we have not had any action. I think this is a very good case in point, and I believe the administration made a serious mistake in not following through with actions and in simply relying only on words in the area of the food and drug law enforcement.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONTE. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman is quoting just what I said in the RECORD and with due deference to the Secretary, I would like to point out that on yesterday \$272,000 was released by the administration for the Food and Drug Administration which will allow them to hire 58 additional persons between now and June 30.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to state to the gentleman, however, that the figure which I used took into consideration the release the day before this bill was coming up, and that has to do with the \$243,000. But the figure which I used of \$903,000 took into consideration the release of yesterday.

Mr. CONTE. That is right. The overall figure was \$1,146,000.

Mr. LAIRD. That is correct and the reserve as of this very minute is \$903,000.

Mr. CONTE. And I think this holding back of \$1,146,000 has worked to the detriment of the citizens of the United States.

Let me refer to the President's message, where it was said that:

We need this because we are going to have to strengthen factory inspection authority of the Food and Drug Administration.

I ask the administration: How are you going to strengthen factory inspection throughout the Food and Drug Administration if you insist on a reserve of \$1,146,000?

Second, require new drugs and therapeutic devices be proved effective as well as safe. How can you prove new drugs and therapeutic devices to be effective as well as safe if you are asking that particular agency not to spend \$1,146,000 of its operating funds?

Third, require cosmetics be proved safe before marketing. There again this program is jeopardized because the administration asks the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to reserve \$1,146,000.

Fourth, increased ability to stop illicit sale of barbiturates and habit-forming stimulant drugs. Again I ask, how can this be done if you are asking the Secretary to withhold from his enforcement program \$1,146,000?

I ask what fairness there is in your asking the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to withhold funds because your budget is in trouble, and then come up here and cover up with a message such as was sent to us a short time ago? I just hope it will not happen again.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, during the time I have served on this subcommittee we have had very pleasant associations with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL]. This is the last time Mr. MARSHALL will be serving on this subcommittee as we bring a bill to the floor of the House, since he decided not to seek reelection in the Sixth Congressional District of Minnesota.

FRED MARSHALL has made a real contribution not only to the work of the House Committee on Appropriations but also to the entire House of Representatives. I consider him a very close personal friend for whom I have the highest regard and deepest admiration. FRED MARSHALL always spoke his mind in committee, letting the chips fall where they would on any issue. He spoke from the heart. He has made a particularly fine contribution to the work of the Indian health service and I feel that the influence he has had on the Indian health program in this country will be felt for a long time.

My hat is off to FRED MARSHALL, of Minnesota. I regret that this is the last bill of this subcommittee we will bring to the floor of the House with him a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I concur in the remarks of my colleague from Wisconsin concerning our colleague from Minnesota.

I take this time, however, for the purpose of asking a question. Am I correct in calculating that there are 5,000 new jobs funded in this bill over the level of last year?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is in the appropriation for Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. JONAS. The figure is 5,441 new jobs over last year. Is that correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. JONAS. For the second time now in 2 weeks we have had appropriation bills in here funding thousands of new jobs over the levels in effect last year. Assuming that these 5,441 new jobs will cost in annual salary an average of \$5,000 a year, which is on the low side, it means we are adding \$27 million a year to the payroll costs for new Federal employees. We did the same thing last week in the Department of Interior appropriation bill when we increased the jobs in that department by 3,000 over the previous year, after having increased those jobs by 2,000 last

year over the year before—an increase of personnel for the Department of Interior 5,000 jobs in just 2 years.

The record shows that in 1961 the Federal Government put on the payroll nearly 100,000 new employees at an annual payroll cost of nearly \$500 million a year.

I ask the members of the committee, How long are we going to continue to add to the Federal bureaucracy which already threatens to break the backs of the taxpayers of the United States?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the gentleman for his statement and add to it that apparently he has not included the fringe benefits that go with those jobs.

Mr. JONAS. I am not counting government contributions to the health or retirement programs. I am counting nothing at all except the annual salaries. I for one believe that we have a big enough bureaucracy to run the Federal Government without continuing to add thousands a year to the Federal payroll.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to say to the gentleman the figures he uses are absolutely correct. The increases in this bill for the Social Security Administration alone are 1,748 new jobs, most of which are financed through the social security trust fund. In the area of the National Institutes of Health and the Public Health Service, there are 2,094 jobs.

May I also state that the money in this bill does not include all of the funding in the social security welfare program. For the fiscal year 1963 the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, about a week or two ago, reported to the floor of this House a bill for which we did not include the funds, which will add to this bill, over and above the budget estimate, a total of \$160 million. This came about by changing the rate in the lower sections of the welfare budgets from \$24.80 to \$29 of the first \$35 of State payments for old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the totally and permanently disabled, and so forth. This did not increase the benefit to any welfare recipient any place in the United States, but it will add to this bill in the Senate. The gentleman from North Carolina and the gentleman from Wisconsin opposed that bill. But you are still going to have to add this amount.

Mr. JONAS. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for that contribution.

What I got up here to discuss, however, is the growing tendency on the part of the Congress to go along with the employees and even going beyond the administration in increasing Federal employees and even going beyond the administration's requests in some instances. After having added between 90,000 and 100,000 new employees to the Federal payroll in 1961, the new budget

that is now under consideration would add another 46,000 Federal employees. The bill presently under consideration goes even beyond the requests made by the President and department heads and adds 420 new jobs above the budget.

Am I correct in that statement, I will ask the chairman of the subcommittee?

Mr. FOGARTY. I will be delighted to answer the gentleman's question. I am sorry it is not more.

Mr. JONAS. I understand. All I want to know is if I am correct.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes. Most of those are in St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Mr. JONAS. Increases for new jobs are scattered throughout the bill and they add up to 5,441 new jobs and this is 420 more than the administration asked for. I am going to vote to recommit this bill in order that the subcommittee can take another look at this fantastic increase in jobs. I would hope that the new positions could be reduced substantially because the money could better be spent in eradicating disease and in expanded services than in adding so many new employees to the Federal payroll.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER].

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, I take this time because I think the RECORD ought to show the testimony which the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare gave before our Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. I asked this question when he was making a statement about the money that was appropriated last year. This is my question to him:

Do I understand that what Congress finally appropriated is not going to be spent? Either you asked for too much, or a curtailment that you have made now from the appropriated funds is not warranted.

Secretary RIBICOFF. We didn't ask for too much. I mean the House voted much more than we asked for. The Senate voted much more than the House voted, and then there was a conference committee report and there was a certain amount curtailed in the final result. But what was made available was still much more than the House voted, which was more than we originally felt could be effectively spent.

In other words, the question here is one of effectiveness. Money is important, but to me only money that is spent effectively is important.

Now, in addition to what we have here, our committee is considering this question of the training of physicians, dentists, and professional Public Health Service people, and I asked in our own committee whether the funds for this new project were in the budget and was told that the funds were there. I find now there is \$34 million, but our bill, if it is passed by the House, calls for \$134 million, so there will be \$100 million more that will come into play if that measure is passed by the House, because our committee has already favorably reported H.R. 4999.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I want to first echo the sentiments expressed so eloquently and forcefully by our rank-

ing Member, Mr. LAIRD, in his opening remarks. Mr. LAIRD is very knowledgeable on the subject matter at hand, is most searching in his interrogation of the witnesses, and a tireless worker on the subcommittee. I must say the same, of course, for our chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], although I find myself in considerable disagreement with my chairman's views on many of the figures arrived at in this bill. While we are in disagreement on many of the issues philosophically, he is a most agreeable gentleman with whom to disagree.

I find myself, Mr. Chairman, in rather a perplexing situation on this subcommittee, for there are a number of enactments of the Congress which I have not supported at the authorizing stage but feel compelled to appropriate funds to implement the will of the Congress.

For example, just last week the Congress authorized a change in the formula for public welfare assistance grants to the States without my vote, but in a supplemental bill our Appropriations Committee will have to ante up the funds to implement this legislation.

Again, in the area of education I have taken a position unalterably opposed to Federal aid to education, and I find in this bill considerable sums going for education. The Federal scholarship program under the National Defense Education Act is approaching a quarter of a billion dollar figure at \$229,450,000. I did not support this legislative enactment. I have opposed several of the school construction measures coming before the Congress, and in this bill there is an item for \$63,686,000 for assistance for school construction. The only area of Federal aid to education which I have supported is payments in lieu of taxes to school districts in federally impacted areas. This bill, as has been said before, increases the budget figure by \$58 million to a total of \$282,322,000. I am opposed to this increase because of the formula which gives so much to the area immediately surrounding the city of Washington, D.C., and I must say again parenthetically that I, along with Mr. LAIRD, were only 2 out of a total of 30 Members of the House voting against this authorizing legislation a year or so ago.

Mr. Chairman, there are some other areas where a member on this subcommittee is in a tight squeeze; for who wants to be against eradication of cancer, tuberculosis, and the communicable diseases? All of us have compassion in our hearts for the crippled children and the disabled. I am deeply concerned for those unfortunate people in our mental institutions, as well as those who are deaf and blind; and all the witnesses coming before our subcommittee make a good case for ever-increasing amounts to be appropriated to alleviate these conditions, but there is a limitation to the extent to which we can go.

There is an item in this bill in the amount of \$2,538,300,000 for grants to States for public assistance, and I should like to include at this point figures showing the growth of this program since 1936 taken from the social security

bulletins issued through the year 1959, together with recent HEW testimony and estimates for 1962 and 1963.

Growth of Federal grants for public assistance and child health and welfare

Fiscal year ending June 30—	All programs	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children
1936.....	\$30,586,000	\$24,654,000	\$2,482,000
1937.....	149,896,000	124,585,000	14,789,000
1940.....	280,812,000	220,448,000	44,669,000
1945.....	420,675,000	345,738,000	60,127,000
1950.....	1,146,195,000	843,161,000	256,087,000
1955.....	1,455,856,000	920,358,000	387,600,000
1959.....	2,009,623,000	1,135,174,000	630,459,000
1962.....	2,503,700,000	1,269,900,000	865,500,000
1963.....	2,709,300,000	1,287,300,000	925,300,000

¹ Medical assistance for aged an added \$230,900,000, 1962; \$431,200,000, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, our subcommittee chairman has said that the report comes to the House unanimously, and I would say this is so with considerable reservation on my part. I am quite well aware that my position on many of these items is distinctly a minority view, and I will say to the credit of our subcommittee chairman that he has given in on a number of items to those of us on the subcommittee who felt that either the budget figures or the chairman's proposed figures were too high.

Mr. LAIRD pointed up in his opening remarks that the administration has held in reserve over \$100 million appropriated in this bill last year, and that in effect makes the members of this subcommittee appear as though we were delinquent in scrutinizing carefully the Department's requests last year. It is indeed embarrassing to those of us who felt last year's figures were too high, and there is no question in my mind but that holding these sums in reserve played a role in the final figures arrived at by the subcommittee when marking up this bill.

I certainly would not want to transgress upon the time of the House to air my differences of opinion on each and every item in the bill for it would serve no good purpose here this afternoon. Suffice it to say, the growth in this appropriation bill in the last several years concerns me greatly.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, I want to say just a word about my good friend and colleague, FRED MARSHALL, of Minnesota, who will be leaving the Congress at the end of this term. He not only has served with me on this subcommittee but also on the Agricultural Subcommittee on Appropriations. We have made several investigative trips together, and I have always found him to be a kind, considerate, amiable, and likable fellow. He is so conscientious and serious about his work, and we are going to miss a most valuable member of the Appropriations Committee. I am sure all of the Members of the House join me in this appraisal of our distinguished colleague; and we wish for him all the best of everything as he returns to his active pursuit of farming back in Minnesota.

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island for his part in bringing this health, education, and welfare bill to the

floor at this time, and particularly for helping to see to it that an increase was made in the appropriation for cancer research.

The scourge of cancer is universal, and the treatment for victims of this disease remained the same for almost 1,300 years. Until the discovery of the roentgen ray the three methods of therapy prescribed by Paulus of Aegina in the sixth century; namely catheterization, cauterization and surgery were employed almost everywhere.

Today modern methods of treatment are proving effective in curing cancer when discovered in its early stages and shows the value of intensified research.

All of us know that research alone will help to decrease the number of victims of this scourge—a scourge which is universal. One out of five people will learn of cancer directly or indirectly and about one out of twenty will die of it.

Research must continue if more progress is to be made against this universal enemy. The American Cancer Society is wagering an all-out war by alerting the public to the importance of early recognition of the disease, and by conducting a widescale research program.

Throughout the country good people and good doctors are collaborating to help the people of thousands of communities combat the deadly effects of this illness when it is not identified early and treated properly.

The appropriation for the ensuing years should continue to be substantial if the right kind of job is to be done, and the ultimate goal achieved.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call to the attention of the House one valuable program being conducted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and contributions being made to it in my district. We are all aware of the need to further language teaching in this country at a time when world events are so pressing. The problem lies in two areas—the teaching of strange, exotic languages known to few here, and the general teaching of languages more commonly used in world affairs.

The National Defense Education Act made it possible to intensify this training. The American Council of Learned Societies identified the languages in which trained persons were most needed by government, business, industry and education, through preparation of a list of 83 such languages. This list was later expanded to more than 100.

The language development section of HEW turned to the Hartford Seminary Foundation, long engaged in the education of missionaries, for experience in some of these tongues, particularly the African languages. Prof. William Welmers produced a brief course in Gio, which is spoken by approximately 100,000 people in Liberia. Prof. Maurice Hohlfield is doing a grammar of the Hausa language, principal tongue of Northern Nigeria and adjacent territories. The Department is now negotiating for a project initiated by Prof. William J. Samarin for a preparation of a grammar of Sango, which is the lingua franca of the Central African Republic.

In the case of general language instruction, the 1958 act authorized in title VI the preparation of new and advanced materials to train teachers. The Office of Education knew of the fine work being done in the Glastonbury public schools under a strong director of curriculum, Mary P. Thompson, who had been active in regional and national foreign language work and had successfully directed the preparation of teaching materials for the elementary schools.

The resulting contracts have produced new materials in French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish, which have been put to use nationally with some 125,000 beginning pupils. Four levels of the materials will be produced to make possible an unbroken, 4-year sequence of study in the high schools. The so-called Glastonbury materials are considered by National Defense Education Act administrators to be the most effective means yet found to improve the teaching in the schools and teacher training in the National Defense Education Act foreign language institutes.

Teachers, administrators, and pupils have been enthusiastic about this new approach to language teaching. With the use of records and tapes, this system is a welcome advance from the old conventional one-book method without adequate training aids. I think Congress should be aware of the improvements which its action brought about and of the splendid work done by the Glastonbury schools in meeting this challenge.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to very cordially compliment the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, Mr. FOGARTY, who has just submitted bill H.R. 10904 with accompanying report making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963.

While there are other major points in this bill and report about which I would like to compliment Chairman FOGARTY and his committee for this unanimous report which accompanies the bill, at this time I especially compliment the committee on providing this House with a unanimous report which specifically sets forth action by the committee submitting for approval of this House, their unanimous recommendation in report contained that the school districts throughout our Nation, commonly designated as impacted school districts, shall get the estimated funds necessary to meet the full 100 percent of entitlement under Public Law 815 and Public Law 874.

On page 7 of the committee's report it specifies that the accompanying bill, H.R. 10904, includes the sum of \$282,322,000, which is an increase of \$50,029,000 over the budget request and which is the sum of \$51,029,000 more than the amount which was appropriated for 1962. And manifestly because the law relating to these impacted school districts has not been changed by Congress, it is fair and just and on all fours in the interest of taking the right steps, that the committee recommends this additional appropriation for 1963, for these impacted school districts so they may be

able to plan their local school district obligations with the knowledge that they will receive funds to meet their full 100 percent of entitlement under the existing law.

I compliment the committee on including in its report, on page 8, the following language:

The committee is convinced that this program should be funded in accordance with the existing law in order to keep faith with the schools and has therefore included in the bill the exact amount that the Office of Education estimates will be required in 1963 to meet 100 percent of entitlements.

And furthermore, on page 8 of the committee report, the committee said as follows:

Assistance for school construction: The bill includes \$63,686,000, an increase of \$8,641,000 over the amount of the request, and \$8,836,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962. The same explanation applies to this item as was given in explanation of the immediate preceding item.

Mr. Chairman, the main reason I rise at this time to make these necessarily brief remarks, and to extend my sincere compliments to the distinguished chairman and all the other members of his hard-working subcommittee, is that in the great 23d District in Los Angeles County, which congressional district I represent in this great legislative body in this my 16th year of membership herein, is that there are several school boards in separate cities in my district which absolutely depend for their carrying out their full program for the year 1963 on a continuation of the funds called for in Public Laws 815 and 874. I have had communications from several school superintendents and school officials to this effect and they call my attention to the fact that their respective school district is still rightly classified and recognized as an impacted school district.

And, Mr. Chairman, also may I say that it is to be hoped that when the forthcoming deficiency appropriation bill is written up, or submitted to this legislative body for the year 1962, it also, I earnestly beseech, will provide the sums required for 1962 to meet 100 percent of their legal entitlement for 1962.

This full entitlement for the impacted school districts for 1962 and 1963 in the great 23d District is an absolute necessity.

I thank you.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I want to join with my many other colleagues in the House in congratulating Chairman FOGARTY for the outstanding job he has done again this year on this appropriations bill. The people of the United States owe a great debt of gratitude to JOHN FOGARTY for his unceasing effort to press for more research funds to eliminate the killing and crippling diseases of mankind. Thanks to him and to this committee, the National Institutes of Health stand as a symbol of the determination of the American people that cancer, heart disease, multiple sclerosis, and other scourges of mankind will soon be as extinct as smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever.

I want to particularly commend the committee for its criticism of the Department in this year's bill in the field

of mental health. It is lagging and it should be pushed to greater action. The Joint Commission on Mental Health was set up in 1955 to draft a comprehensive blueprint for treatment of the mentally ill. The Commission's recommendations have resulted in tremendous activity at State level, but unfortunately the current budget does not contain the funds necessary to carry out the Commission's recommendations at the national level. We desperately need psychiatric research. We desperately need to train needed psychiatric manpower. The problems in this field continue to mount, and we have not concentrated sufficient national strength to meet them.

My home State of Illinois is making a proud record in this field. Gov. Otto Kerner has established a separate department of mental health under the direction of Dr. Francis Gerty, distinguished past president of the American Psychiatric Association. This is one of the far reaching and beneficent actions taken in the field, and under Governor Kerner's sympathetic and knowledgeable leadership, Illinois has become one of the pioneering States in developing new methods of treating the mentally ill. Last year the Illinois General Assembly voted appropriations for six intensive treatment hospitals in various parts of the State. When they are completed the average mental patient will be not more than 1 hour from the nearest psychiatric facility.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot pass this opportunity, too, to recount what we have done for the Veterans' Administration medical research program in the Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee, of which I am a member. The VA medical research program has been increased from \$5 million in 1956 to approximately \$30 million for the current year. I am proud to have introduced the amendment in committee a few years ago to increase the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration's mental health program so that additional psychiatric technicians and skilled workers in the field could be hired to help the Veterans' Administration's mentally ill patient load. This has resulted in more than a 50 percent increase in the rate of discharge of mental patients from VA hospitals, patients who have been returned to their homes and normal life and to the activities of their communities. The VA program shows that there is a direct correlation between the amount of funds available for the care of mental patients and successful results achieved.

Mr. Chairman, I note, too, that the committee has taken action, too, in the field of geriatrics. This is as it should be, for the medical needs of our older citizens should command our continued attention. The fastest growing segment of our population is represented by people age 65 and over, and so much needs to be done to alleviate their pressing problems. Medical science has added years to our lives, but unfortunately, in too many cases the additional years have proved to be a burden rather than a blessing.

That is why I filed my bill last week, Mr. Chairman, H.R. 10870, the Services

to Older Persons Act. Under the bill, projects may be instituted which will help, as the bill states:

First. To assure to older persons an equal opportunity with others to engage in gainful employment which they are physically and mentally able to perform;

Second. To enable older persons to achieve a retirement income sufficient for health and for participation in community life as self-respecting citizens;

Third. To provide older persons, so far as possible, with the opportunity of living in their own homes or, when this is not feasible, in suitable substitute private homes; and in the case of such persons who need care that cannot be given them in their own or other private homes, to provide them with the opportunity to live in institutions that are as homelike as possible and have high standards of care;

Fourth. Older persons to receive adequate nutrition, preventive medicine, and medical care adapted to the conditions of their years;

Fifth. To rehabilitate and to restore to independent, useful lives in their homes, to the fullest extent possible, older persons who are chronically ill, physically disabled, mentally disturbed, or incapacitated for other reasons;

Sixth. To assist older persons to have access to social groups and to participate with those of other ages in recreational, educational, cultural, religious, and civic activities;

Seventh. To assure that older persons, in planning for retirement and in meeting the crises of their later years, will have the benefits of such services as counseling, information, vocational retraining, and social casework; and

Eighth. To relieve the problems of older persons through an increase of research on the various aspects of aging and the development of special courses in schools and departments of medicine, nursing, clinical psychology, and social work to train professional workers in the field of aging.

Mr. Chairman, for these purposes the bill authorizes an expenditure of \$2 million on a one-third matching basis for a planning period so that States may explore and correlate their particular needs—a method which has proved its effectiveness in the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, as well as in other similar legislation. And for the following 4 years, it authorizes grants to the States for approved projects of \$2 million for the first year, \$3 million for the second, \$4 million for the third, and \$5 million for the fourth, with a flat grant of \$25,000 to each State. The balance of the Federal funds will be distributed in accordance with a weighted formula based on per capita income and the percentage of people 65 and over within the State. This method is in recognition both of the need for such projects and the ability of the State to finance them.

Also included in my proposal is an authorization of \$500,000 per year for similar research by private nonprofit institutions. Finally, the bill calls for a National Conference on Problems of Older People at the end of the 5-year period to report on the experience of the

community projects and to make appropriate recommendations.

A newspaper article in Chicago's American the other night contained a report of an interview with Geriatrician Dr. Prescott W. Thompson of the Menninger Clinic. I quote what the reporter, Robert Peterson, said:

When I stopped at Dr. Thompson's office recently I asked what fears are particularly apparent among older people today.

"A leading one is the fear of helplessness," he replied. "Although only a small percent of all older people become fully dependent on others, this dull, throbbing fear of invalidism plagues many elders.

"We can help these people by reminding them that their chances of escaping helplessness are very good—provided they remain physically and mentally active."

What about the principal needs of older people—aside from health and income? "I'd say it's their need to feel useful and important. Many retired people wither largely because they have few chances to demonstrate their usefulness.

"Just about everyone, regardless of age, has potentials for useful service. We need to remind elders of this fact and to do what we can to create opportunities for them.

"Sometimes you'll find an older person who merely sits day after day and insists he doesn't want to do anything. In these cases we must try to understand the factors which stand in his way and use our powers of persuasion to spark his interest and get him to use such abilities as he has before he loses them.

"It's unfortunate," he concluded, "that many people still take the view that a person who has worked hard all his life should retire to a life of complete leisure. Although there is much to be said for taking things easier, the person who is accustomed to driving himself will find it difficult adjusting to leisure."

It's good to know that a clinic as important as Menninger's is taking an organized interest in aging. Although bidding the boss goodbye may loom as an easy, inviting prospect, scientists are finding that it's more of a trick than most folks realize to achieve a successful, well adjusted emotional life in retirement.

Similar conclusions were reached some years ago by research teams at the University of Chicago, and their findings were published in an issue of State Government. The authors, Ethel Shanas and Robert J. Havighurst, of the university's committee on human development, drew on some of the findings in reaching their conclusion that our society frequently fails to provide enough satisfying social roles for older people.

Most Americans like to be active, busy, and to have the feeling of accomplishment—

They wrote—

But old people are not expected to act this way. The American way has been to ignore old age—to act as if it did not exist, and to push it into the corner whenever it seeks to assert itself.

Old people, they find, need something to do. Their special health needs must be met; their special housing needs considered. Finally they said:

Old people, like other human beings, need to feel that they belong and are important to someone or something. Research evidence indicates that, with the decline of intimate human contact the personalities of old people deteriorate. * * * Many cases of senile deterioration seem to be the result,

not of organic changes, but of living in a social vacuum.

Public health officials are discovering that preventive measures are as important for persons growing old as for children growing up. They have developed a battery of tests—described as multiphasic screening—which can be given in from 15 to 30 minutes. They are inexpensive, and can be given on a mass basis by a small staff made up of nurses, technicians, and a clerk. Such checkups of persons over 45, given free in test areas throughout the country, have uncovered symptoms of high blood pressure, diabetes, anemia, heart disease, and tuberculosis which were unsuspected by the individuals. With proper treatment, the victims can usually continue for years to lead happy and useful lives. If these symptoms had lain unnoticed until serious damage had been done, they would be blamed on the effects of old age.

I am greatly concerned with this matter, Mr. Chairman, for all evidence shows that we are condemning too many of our senior citizens to a life of loneliness, neglect, and despair. A recent study points to the fact that many older people throughout the country have been stowed away and virtually forgotten in antiquated public infirmaries or in substandard nursing and convalescent homes.

Almost a century ago Benjamin Disraeli wrote in one of his novels:

Let us hope that the heritage of old age is not despair.

That is still our hope. The golden years can be glorious years if our older people have enough to live on, good housing accommodations, something to keep them active and to give them a feeling that they belong—that the community has not discarded them. We are still far from that goal, but it is one toward which we must strive.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that my bill provides the method which will encourage action where it is needed. It will encourage the kind of activities which are already in the planning stage in hundreds of communities throughout the country, but which cannot get off the ground because of a lack of sufficient funds. It will enable us to determine the kinds of projects which can truly benefit our senior citizens. It will provide an opportunity for the exchange of information between communities through the Federal Government. And it will recognize, finally, that although the current problems of our older people are in the first instance the concern of the States, they are national problems as well.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that my bill will soon be passed by the Congress and signed into law by the President.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting this bill with a sense of satisfaction and of pride in the Congress. In a very large sense, this bill goes closer to every American home, is more intimately entwined with the heart-throbs in every American family, than any other legislative measure that has come or will come before us at this session of the Congress. There is no wiser

expenditure of the public moneys than that covered by the appropriations for the health, education, and welfare of the American people.

How many lives have been saved, how many lives have been prolonged, how much grief has been spared the loved ones in family circles can only be estimated. But I do know, and I take pride in the fact, that largely owing to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the dedicated members of his subcommittee this Nation of ours has the greatest and all-inclusive program of medical research in all the recorded history of mankind.

This program opens the door to a future in which no longer the dread diseases of cancer, heart, and other afflictions, now beyond the power of medicine and surgery to reach, will hang over every home, no one knowing when or where they will strike. Today some 20 percent of the electors of the United States are 65 years of age or older. This compares with an average span of life of 30 or 40 years in many countries.

It is most heartening to me, and I am sure to all my fellow Americans, that at a time in the history of the world when we are throwing billions of dollars into armaments and the instruments of human destruction we are financing on a scale heretofore unapproached a program to save and to prolong the lives of our people and to give to all mankind the benefits of our research.

Mr. Chairman, I venture the prediction that long after the names of many great statesmen, who in their spheres have rendered herculean service, have been forgotten the name of JOHN FOGARTY will remain, an inspiration to oncoming generations. He is one of the very, very few men in all our political history who refused a seat in the U.S. Senate, offered him on a silver platter. JOHN FOGARTY elected to remain in this body because of his devoted dedication to the task for humanity that providence had entrusted to him. The stature of JOHN FOGARTY towers among us in this historic Chamber where so many of the Nation's great have grappled as giants with the problems of their times and have achieved eternal glory.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is an appropriate time to mention a volume that recently has come from the press, entitled "Patient Care Facilities; Construction Needs and Hill-Burton Accomplishments." The volume, published by the American Hospital Association, 640 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, is the result of a research project financed by the National Institutes of Health—grant W-43—and the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. The authors are Dr. Alan E. Trelgar and Don Chill, respectively director and assistant director of the research, representing years of intensive study. I am happy to say that Mr. Chill is a former constituent of mine, a worthy son of parents who long have been outstanding leaders in the Hyde Park community in Chicago and have contributed mightily to civic advancement. His mother, Rella Chill, has been among my most faithful friends and towers of strength in seven campaigns in the Second District of Illinois.

The Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act was signed by President Truman on August 13, 1946. It initiated a remarkable public policy that enabled the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local governments and nonprofit groups in the health field, to make grants for the construction of hospitals and related facilities that can serve the entire population. The Hill-Burton Act was a great forward-moving accomplishment of the Congress in the administration of President Truman.

I recommend to my colleagues interested in the subject the reading of this study of Dr. Trelgar and Mr. Chill, representing as I have said several years of searching quest for the facts and contained in a volume of 231 pages. Some of the conclusions reached by the authors may be controversial, but controversy when argued on both sides with sincerity and factual presentment is wholesome, and in this America of ours the issue finally is resolved in the good commonsense of the American people. The work of Dr. Trelgar and Mr. Chill is, as far as I know, the most complete study ever made of the operation of the Hill-Burton Act in the 16 years of its glorious history.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

To carry out the provisions of title VI of the Act, as amended, \$188,572,000, of which \$125,000,000 shall be for grants or loans for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,800,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636, and \$60,000,000 shall be for grants or loans for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$20,000,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$20,000,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$10,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein: *Provided further*, That funds made available under section 636 for experimental or demonstration construction or equipment projects shall not be used to pay in excess of two-thirds of the cost of such projects as determined by the Surgeon General.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RYAN of New York: On page 25, line 21, immediately before the period insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this paragraph may be used for grants or loans for any hospital, facility, or nursing home established, or having separate facilities, for population groups ascertained on the basis of race, creed, or color".

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, I rise to support an amendment which would provide a limitation upon the appropriations for hospital construction activities: that is, relating to page 25 of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would prevent the use of funds appropriated under the Hill-Burton Act for hospital construction for segregated facilities.

The Hill-Burton program has provided Federal financing to help construct more than 2,000 medical care facilities in 11 Southern States. Since the inception of the Hill-Burton program these States have received \$562,921,000 for hospital construction. Authorities have pointed out that virtually all of these institutions discriminate in various ways against Negro citizens.

Patterns of discrimination may vary. For example, some hospitals bar Negro patients altogether. The New York Times on February 13, 1962, reported that, according to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 100 of the 4,000 Hill-Burton hospitals bar Negroes. Others admit Negro patients, but segregate them within the hospital. One hospital in Georgia, for example, provides only 12 beds for Negro patients, and the beds are located in a segregated section of the hospital in the basement. This hospital also refuses to admit any Negro pediatric or maternity cases. In addition, many Southern hospitals refuse to allow Negro doctors to treat patients in the hospital, and discriminate against Negroes in their employment practices.

Recently, discriminatory practices in federally aided hospitals have been dramatized. On February 13, 1962, six Negro doctors and three Negro dentists and two Negroes in need of medical care filed a complaint in a Federal district court in Greensboro, N.C. The complaint alleged that discriminatory practices in hospitals violate the due process and equal protection clause of the fifth amendment. The court has been asked to issue an injunction prohibiting the defendants from—

Continuing to enforce the policy, practice, custom, and usage of denying admission to patients on the basis of race and in any way conditioning or abridging the admission to, and use of, the said facilities on the basis of race.

The pattern of discrimination may vary, Mr. Chairman, but there is abundant evidence that the results seldom do. The policy of "separate but equal" in our medical care system almost invariably results in the unequal or inadequate medical care for many American citizens. Equality must be more than a mere slogan. It must, if we are to be true to our democratic principles, be a reality.

I believe that the elimination of Federal expenditures for segregated facilities is long overdue and that it is time for the U.S. Congress to make clear that it does not condone racial segregation in our hospitals nor the practice of using taxpayer's money to support this doctrine. I hope that all the Members of this body will support this amendment and uphold the principles upon which our Nation was founded.

Civil rights is the great unfinished business facing America. It is the unfinished business of Congress. Of course, I do not mean to imply by my amendment that the executive branch is without power to act in this situation,

but I do believe that Congress has a present responsibility. By adopting this simple amendment, we have the opportunity to strike down one area of discrimination. Mr. Chairman, I urge its adoption.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RYAN of New York. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 7 minutes—2 minutes to be allowed to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, ever since I have been on this committee I have opposed legislation on appropriation bills. In my opinion, even though this is technically a limitation, this would have the effect of changing existing law, the so-called Hill-Burton Act. Therefore, I request that the amendment be voted down.

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

In 1944 as a member of the Eisenhower staff in the European theater, I prepared the initial study to provide for the integration of our Negro-American soldiers into the white fighting units. If the Negro was good enough to fight shoulder to shoulder with white American soldiers, he is now, it seems to me, entitled to integration as an American in our medical facilities. Accordingly, I feel a strong obligation to support this amendment.

I arise in support of the amendment.

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission Report of 1961 points out that a total of 90 separate segregated facilities had been erected under the Hill-Burton Act through 1960. Seventy-one of these facilities with 4,514 beds have been for white, while 19 facilities and 1,221 beds have been for Negroes.

It is incredible to me that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare continues to administer grants for segregated hospital and health care facilities 8 years after the Supreme Court decided, in the school segregation cases, that so-called separate but equal facilities are in direct contradiction to the principles of our Constitution.

The continuation of this pernicious discriminatory practice is nothing short of federally financed quackery jeopardizing the welfare and the lives of Negro citizens. This practice furthermore condones the abridgement of the rights of Negro doctors and dentists to practice their profession under the equal protection of the law. And it condones an abridgement of the right of Negro patients to be treated by their own doctors, who in many cases are denied staff privileges in Federally financed facilities.

Suit has been filed in the U.S. District Court of the Middle District of North Carolina alleging that the Wesley Long Hospital refuses to admit Negro patients. HEW has granted this hospital \$1,617,000 for new hospital construction, \$66,000 for additional service facilities, and \$265,000 for additions to the nursing home. In other words, nearly \$2 million of the taxpayer's money is being used to subsidize racial discrimination in this one instance.

Through fiscal 1962 a total of nearly \$2 billion has been appropriated for hospital construction. How much of this has been used to enforce racial discrimination? How much of it has been wasted through ridiculous duplication of facilities? And how much longer is this going to go on?

I submit that the present administration of Federal funds for construction of hospitals is Federal malpractice, wasteful of our health resources and the taxpayer's money, and worst of all it is a violation of the rights and welfare of the individual American.

If Congress does not see fit to condition these appropriations, then it is incumbent upon the administration to take executive action.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, is it in order for me at this time to make a point of order against the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Rhode Island has reserved his point of order. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island insist on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I waive the point of order. I have stated my reasons as to why the amendment should be defeated and I ask the committee to vote down the amendment.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, is it in order for me to make a point of order against the amendment?

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, does not the point of order come too late?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is making a parliamentary inquiry at the present time.

Mr. YATES. I beg pardon.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I was on my feet at the time the gentleman from Rhode Island was recognized and I was on my feet for the purpose of making a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Rhode Island being a member of the committee, the custom is that he be recognized first.

The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, has not the point of order been waived by the gentleman from Rhode Island speaking to the question?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood that the gentleman from Rhode Island was speaking to his point of or-

der and insisted then on the defeat of the amendment.

Mr. YATES. That is correct, Mr. Chairman, and, therefore, no point of order is proper at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS] now states he was on his feet attempting to press a point of order against the amendment, but the Chair had understood that the gentleman from Rhode Island did insist on his point of order. However, the Chair was in error as to that and the gentleman from Georgia is now recognized to make his point of order.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, one final parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, does not the point of order by the gentleman from Georgia come too late?

The CHAIRMAN. Not under the circumstances. The Chair would assume there is a possibility of more than one point of order being made and for more than one reason.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BURLESON). The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from New York has offered an amendment to which a point of order has been made. The language of the amendment to which a point of order has been raised is as follows:

Provided further, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this paragraph may be used for grants or loans for any hospital, facility, or nursing home established, or having separate facilities, for population groups ascertained on the basis of race, creed, or color.

The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is a proper limitation under the rules of the House and, therefore, overrules the point of order.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RYAN), there were—ayes 28, noes 38.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED UNITED STATES NATIONALS

For necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 5, 1960 (74 Stat. 308), and for care and treatment in accordance with the Acts of March 2, 1929, and October 29, 1941, as amended (24 U.S.C. 191a, 196a), \$467,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, who are these repatriates that are being taken care of to the tune of nearly half a million dollars?

Mr. FOGARTY. This is mostly for those people who are suffering from some form of mental disease.

Mr. GROSS. Who are they? Are they of all nationalities that have come to this country?

Mr. FOGARTY. No; they are all American citizens.

Mr. GROSS. They are all American citizens?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Why are they called repatriates?

Mr. FOGARTY. Because they have been overseas and have come back to this country. They are people who do not have a family to take care of them. Somebody has to take care of them, so that is the purpose of this appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. Is this what service overseas does to some people?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes, it does, in a few instances.

Mr. GROSS. Another Member suggested the Peace Corps? This will take care of the Peace Corps, too, I assume?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is not before our committee.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has not had enough experience with it to know?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is not before our committee. I do not know.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 205. Appropriations to the Public Health Service available for research grants pursuant to the Public Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for research grants to hospitals of the Service, and to Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

This title may be cited as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I will want to make a careful study of the decision of the Supreme Court on yesterday, March 26, in the Tennessee case before making a final assessment of it. But a few points appear to be clear from the newspaper accounts of the decision.

As Mr. Justice Harlan pointed out in his dissenting opinion, the decision is a break with the past.

Throughout the history of our Republic, Congress has followed a consistent policy of leaving redistricting problems up to the States. It is true that when as a result of a decennial census a State gains a seat in Congress, Congress has provided that the additional Member must be elected at large, and that when a State loses a seat all the Members in that State must be elected at large unless the legislature of the State affected provides a system of redistricting. But that is a far cry from Congress going into the business of fixing the boundary limits of the congressional districts in the several States. On the contrary, Congress has always taken the position that it was better for the States to work out their own problems and to carve out their own congressional districts. And it never even occurred to Congress in the past that it should undertake to fix the geographical limits of the representatives in State legislatures. Yet, as

pointed out by Mr. Justice Frankfurter in his dissenting opinion:

In effect, today's decision empowers the courts (mind you, the courts—not the Congress) of the country to devise what should constitute the proper composition of the legislatures of the 50 States.

It must be clearly understood, therefore, that the six judges who decided the Tennessee case were not passing judgment on an act of Congress. I am not saying that Congress has absolutely no power to pass a law on the subject of congressional apportionment and congressional districting. The point is that Congress very deliberately saw fit to restrain whatever powers it might have and to leave it up to the States themselves to decide congressional districting problems, let alone State and local districting problems.

And so, in spite of a long-standing congressional policy of not making law in this area, a majority of the court made law by interpreting the Constitution in a different way than their predecessors. As Justice Frankfurter pointed out, "to find such a political conception legally enforceable in the broad and unspecific guarantee of equal protection is to rewrite the Constitution."

The Supreme Court did not undertake to say how this new system of apportionment and districting should be accomplished, but felt that it would be better for the district judges to fashion an appropriate decree in each case. That may be true, but since the Court did not set out standards and guideposts it may well result in as many systems as there are Federal district judges. No one can really say what might come next. Will the Federal Court stop at the level of State legislatures? Will they undertake to reapportion and redistrict city councils next? Will the composition of present State legislatures be disturbed? Will the terms of present State representatives and senators be cut short? What happens to State laws? Will new elections have to be held, and if so, under what rules and who will conduct them? If the Federal district judges in one State disagree, will there be more than one system in a particular State?

How will the decrees be enforced? Will the Court appoint special masters, and if so, to do what? Or will they use Federal marshals, and if so, to do what? What happens to the State election machinery? Will the decision put the Federal judges into politics, as Justice Frankfurter predicts it will?

I do not pretend to know the answers to these questions. In fact, no one can really know if, when, or how they may arise. That is the trouble with court-made law. That is the reason why whatever is wrong with State districting systems must be left to States themselves. Trying to do it by Federal court decrees will not work.

One thing is sure and that is that the decision will result in diminishing the influence of "country" representation and increasing the influence of "city" representation. Yet, just recently the House of Representatives refused to create a Department of Urban Affairs, to be headed by a Cabinet member. Does the decision have the effect of doing

what Congress refused to do? The decision is bound to create tensions, irritations, and ill feelings.

For example, the following two sentences from an editorial appearing in this morning's—March 27—Washington Post may be a prediction of things to come:

For the moment it is enough to note the sweep of what the Court has done. To say the least, the decision opens up a new era in the struggle for the representation of people (rather than cows or acres) in the legislatures.

In these critical times, when we desperately need unity and harmony in fighting our common enemy—communism—this sort of biased and inflammatory editorial is, in my opinion, a disservice to our country.

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANDRUM. I want to commend the distinguished gentleman for his very fine and judicial statement about this important question. I would ask of him one question: Does this decision not indicate that we are on the threshold of having judicial dictatorship established in this country?

Mr. WILLIS. Well, there is a certain trend on the part of the Supreme Court in embarking in areas heretofore reserved to the States, especially in this matter of political decision.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether my bifocals deceive me or just what the situation, but as I read this bill, nowhere do I find any entertainment allowance in this \$5 billion bill. Am I unable to see the entertainment funds?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes. We have \$5,000 here for the Secretary of Labor.

Mr. GROSS. \$5,000?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right. For the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare we have \$1,000.

Mr. GROSS. Apparently I did not read as closely as I should or between the lines. I thank the gentleman for his response.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 904. None of the funds contained in this Act shall be paid to any person or organization registered with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate under the Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAIRD: On page 48, line 7, after the word "paid" insert: "for the purpose of conducting or assisting in conducting a research or demonstration project."

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to clarify section 904. As section 904 reads it would prohibit the use of any of these moneys to buy airline tickets, railroad tickets, and many other normal and regular costs. That was not the purpose of the section. It was merely to apply to the conduct of research projects and demonstration projects, and this is a clarifying amendment.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BURLISON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHANSEN moves to recommit the bill H.R. 10904 to the House Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 24, nays 372, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 45]

YEAS—24

Alger	Bruce	Gathings
Anderson, Ill.	Curtis, Mo.	Goodell
Ashbrook	Devine	Gross
Beermann	Findley	Hall

Hiestand
Hoffman, Ill.
Johansen
Jonas

Abbott
Abernethy
Adair
Addabbo
Addonizio
Albert
Alexander
Alford
Andersen,
Minn.
Anfuso
Arends
Ashley
Ashmore
Aspinall
Auchincloss
Avery
Ayres
Bailey
Baker
Baldwin
Baring
Barry
Bass, N.H.
Bass, Tenn.
Battin
Becker
Beckworth
Belcher
Bell
Bennett, Fla.
Berry
Betts
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolton
Bonner
Bow
Brademas
Bray
Breeding
Brewster
Bromwell
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown
Broyhill
Buckley
Burke, Ky.
Burke, Mass.
Burlison
Byrnes, Wis.
Cahill
Cannon
Carey
Casey
Cederberg
Celler
Chamberlain
Chelf
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Church
Clancy
Clark
Coad
Cohelan
Collier
Conte
Cook
Cooley
Corbett
Corman
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtin
Curtis, Mass.
Daddario
Dague
Daniels
Davis,
James C.
Davis, John W.
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Derounian
Derwinski
Dingell
Dole
Dominick
Donohue
Dooley
Dorn
Downing
Doyle
Dulski

Kearns
Kilburn
King, N.Y.
Mason

NAYS—372

Durno
Dwyer
Edmondson
Elliott
Ellsworth
Everett
Evins
Fallon
Farbstein
Feighan
Fenton
Finnegan
Pino
Fisher
Flynt
Fogarty
Ford
Forrester
Fountain
Frazier
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Fulton
Gallagher
Garland
Garmatz
Gary
Gavin
Gialmo
Gilbert
Glenn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Granahan
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Griffin
Griffiths
Gubser
Hagan, Ga.
Hagen, Calif.
Haley
Halleck
Halpern
Hansen
Harding
Hardy
Harris
Harrison, Wyo.
Harsha
Harvey, Ind.
Harvey, Mich.
Hays
Healey
Hebert
Hechler
Hemphill
Henderson
Herlong
Hoeven
Hollifield
Holland
Horan
Hosmer
Hull
Ichord, Mo.
Inouye
Jarman
Jennings
Jensen
Joelson
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Md.
Johnson, Wis.
Jones, Mo.
Judd
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kee
Kelly
Keogh
Kilgore
King, Calif.
King, Utah
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Knox
Kornegay
Kowalski
Kunkel
Kyl
Laird
Landrum
Langen
Lankford
Latta
Lennon
Lesinski

Roudebush
Rousset
Scherer
Siler

Libonati
Lindsay
Lipscomb
Loser
McCulloch
McDonough
McDowell
McFall
McIntire
McMillan
McSweeney
McVey
Macdonald
MacGregor
Mack
Magnuson
Mahon
Mailliard
Marshall
Martin, Mass.
Martin, Nebr.
Mathias
Matthews
May
Meader
Michel
Miller, Clem
Miller,
George P.
Miller, N.Y.
Milliken
Mills
Minshall
Moeller
Monagan
Montoya
Moore
Moorehead,
Ohio
Morgan
Morris
Morrison
Morse
Mosher
Moss
Multer
Murphy
Murray
Natcher
Nedzi
Nelsen
Nix
Norblad
Nygaard
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, N.Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
O'Konski
Olsen
O'Neill
Osmers
Ostertag
Passman
Patman
Pelly
Perkins
Pfof
Philbin
Pike
Pilcher
Pillion
Pirnie
Poage
Poff
Powell
Price
Pucinski
Purcell
Quie
Randall
Ray
Reece
Reifel
Reuss
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.
Riehlman
Rivers, Alaska
Roberts, Tex.
Robison
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Tex.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush

Rutherford
Ryan, Mich.
Ryan, N.Y.
St. George
St. Germain
Santangelo

Saund
Saylor
Schadeberg
Schenck
Schneebell
Schweiker
Schwengel
Scott
Scranton
Seely-Brown
Shelley
Sheppard
Shipley
Short
Shriver
Sibal
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa

Smith, Va.
Spence
Stafford
Staggers
Steed
Stephens
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Taber
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Thomas
Thompson, La.
Thompson, Tex.
Thomson, Wis.
Thornberry
Toll
Tollefson
Trimble
Tuck
Udall, Morris K.
Ullman
Utt
Vanik

Van Pelt
Van Zandt
Vinson
Waggonner
Wallhauser
Walter
Watts
Weaver
Weiss
Westland
Whalley
Wharton
Whitener
Whitten
Wickersham
Widnall
Williams
Willis
Winstead
Wright
Yates
Young
Zablocki
Zelenko

NOT VOTING—40

Andrews
Barrett
Bates
Bennett, Mich.
Bilch
Bolling
Boykin
Byrne, Pa.
Colmer
Diggs
Dowdy
Fascell
Flood

Grant
Harrison, Va.
Hoffman, Mich.
Huddleston
Jones, Ala.
Keith
Kitchin
Lane
Madden
Morrow
Moorhead, Pa.
Moulder
Norrell

Peterson
Rains
Rivers, S.C.
Roberts, Ala.
Selden
Sikes
Smith, Miss.
Springer
Thompson, N.J.
Tupper
Wilson, Calif.
Wilson, Ind.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Sikes with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
Mr. Dowdy with Mr. Tupper.
Mr. Harrison of Virginia with Mr. Wilson of California.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Morrow.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.
Mr. Kitchin with Mr. Bates.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.
Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania with Mr. Springer.

Messrs. DOMINICK, NYGAARD, MACGREGOR, BELL, and UTT changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to extend their remarks on the bill just passed and that I may be permitted to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

HON. HARRY S. TRUMAN

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the city of Buffalo, N.Y., was honored to have former President Harry S. Truman as a guest upon the invitation of Canisius College. He spoke at the college to inaugurate a public lecture series of the new William H. Fitzpatrick chair of political science.

The college also conferred an honorary doctor of laws degree on former President Truman. The citation, read by the Very Reverend James J. McGinley, S.J., president of Canisius College at a special convocation in the new library building at the college, follows:

Master: Seventy-seven years ago that eagle of destiny, which bears the stars and bars in its singing plumage, screamed over a new American cradle in the prophetically named town of Independence within that mighty American State of which it has been said that it "raises corn and cotton and cockle-burs and Democrats."

That same child grew up to be our century's finest master of the noble art of politics in the high Jacksonian tradition, subduing the things of the city to the timeless prairie rhythms of that peculiarly American entity, the town—our town, as well as Harry Truman's.

Husband and father, he became a soldier who gave orders to generals; a musician who scored the Missouri Waltz for Hall to the Chief; a chief executive who, inducted into office while an embattled world still trampled out the vintage of the grapes of wrath and man's fate yet hung in the balance, went on to see the glory of the Lord dawn bright over the armies of the republic he commanded.

Statesmen: For Harry Truman peace was to have "her victories no less renowned than war." Forthright, brisk, individual of idiom, never shirking a decision, as true to his trust as the name Truman itself, the old master of political tactic now deployed his unparalleled skill as the world's first statesman, becoming by dint of will and energy one of the great American chiefs of state.

From his practical intellect sprang, full-panoplied, that wise, humane, shield-bearing guardian of western freedom, the Marshall Plan, as well as its co-champion, the mobile armor of NATO which still keeps watch and ward over the security of freeman.

Not only wielding but enjoying power temperately, when the time came Harry Truman knew how to lay it aside with grace. Now, in green old age, as jauntily of mind as of manner and step, he lends his incisive powers of language and temperament to the service of American youth, youngest in heart of all our elder statesmen.

Familiar: Every walking day remains a St. Crispin's Day of victory for our "Harry the king" whose first name rings as familiarly on American lips as any household word. Today, March 26, 1962, the followers of another saint, Ignatius, meet in this present ceremony that links two historic libraries, Harry Truman's own archives and the archives of Canisius.

They meet in that great city of trees and river and lake, Buffalo, which a little more than a decade before Harry Truman was born, served as home to another Missouri wielder of American frontier vernacular, Mark Twain.

Mentor: They meet in the name of the William H. Fitzpatrick chair of political science whose founders have also given generously of their considerable abilities to the same famous American political party for which Harry Truman now acts as mentor.

They meet in academic conclave to honor this most unacademic of politicians, this

common man cast uncommonly large on the white wall of history, this master of mugs and scourge of all snollygosters, this consummate statesman who proved anew that a knowledge of human nature is the beginning and end of all political wisdom and that the art of the possible can also be, on occasion, an art of the impossible.

They meet to hear Canisius College declare the Honorable Harry S. Truman, 33rd President of these United States, doctor of laws honoris causa.

Document: Accordingly by this document we, the trustees of Canisius College, authorized to that purpose by sovereign and supreme power of the State, bear witness that Harry S. Truman has been advanced by us to the honorary degree of doctor of laws and endowed with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

And in proof thereof we have issued this document under the seal of our corporation and the signature of the president of the college.

Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y., the 26th day of March 1962.

SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDES IN GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I introduced a companion bill to H.R. 10518 by my good friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORHEAD] dealing with the problem of small business set-asides in Government construction.

We are all very much concerned with the legitimate interests of small businessmen in obtaining their fair share of Government business in all categories. We are especially anxious that whatever programs we adopt in the Small Business Administration be in the genuine best interest of legitimate small businessmen.

The bill which I have introduced would repeal the so-called small business set-aside in Government construction, maintenance and repair contracts. I have come to the conclusion that the construction set-aside as presently operated is harmful to the Government, harmful to small business, and harmful to the building construction industry.

I believe that the small business set-aside is harmful to the Government because it denies the Government the advantage of competitive bidding in building construction. By its very nature, building construction is wide open for price fixing, political favoritism and monopoly unless contracts are awarded on the basis of competitive bidding. There is not now nor has there ever been any other way of safeguarding the public interest in construction contracts.

No matter how zealous we may be in our efforts to help a small businessman, when we give this assistance in such a way as to remove the protection of competitive bidding we are taking a very dangerous step. With the tremendous tax loads we are asking the people of the United States to assume in the cold war, we must exhaust every means of making certain that their dollars are

spent wisely. The small business set-aside in Government construction by definition encourages work to be done at prices which may be substantially higher than if this work was performed under open bidding.

I have also introduced this bill because I believe that the construction set-aside is harmful to the legitimate self-interest of the small businessman. My concept of the small businessman that the Small Business Act strives to protect is a man with an established business, a number of employees, overhead responsibilities, and operating experience. These small businesses are part of communities, assume tax loads, participate in civic affairs, and in general their community depends upon them. When one of these small businessmen in my city of Toledo who may be in the manufacturing business wants to manufacture an item for the Defense Department, I believe that it is perfectly sound and in the Nation's best interest that we set aside a portion of our defense production for small businessmen like this. But as we all know, when we set aside this defense production for this small operator, he is required to meet the price stipulations, the quality requirements, and the technical standards of the production agency with whom he contracts.

In construction, however, we do not have this situation. A contractor without a job to perform is not even in business. He does not have to hire anybody except perhaps an estimator until he is actually awarded a contract. That contract may very well be at a location far removed from his hometown. This man does not have to own any equipment. He does not have to have any fixed overhead charges. He can do all of these things after he gets his contract.

My objective in introducing this bill is to draw the distinction between the established small businessman in our Nation's economy and the so-called small business contractor in construction. I believe that there is a great difference in these two types. Furthermore, I believe that if the set-aside in Government construction is permitted to continue to the detriment of the Government as well as the construction industry, that our overall effort to help the small businessman may be drastically affected.

I have introduced my bill, too, because I believe that the present construction set-aside is having very harmful effects on stabilized labor relations in the building construction industry. The stability of labor-management relations which we so earnestly seek, and about which this Congress has legislated for many years, depends upon good faith collective bargaining. The nature of the building construction industry is such that collective bargaining is conducted on an area basis by associations of contractors and associations of unions. The small business set-aside program is affecting good labor relations which have been existing in this industry for many years. The policies of the Small Business Administration in setting up small business contractors by loaning them

money to get into business and then reserving large chunks of Government construction for them, is giving to these fledgling contractors a vast and unfair advantage over established businessmen. The set-aside contractors are able to perform work at costs substantially below that incurred by established firms. It is very significant that although these new entrants in the field are enabled to perform work with lower paid employees, more often than not their bids are substantially higher than that of established construction firms.

In addition to medical benefits, health and welfare insurance, and supplemented social security benefits, the construction industry in cooperation with their unions perform a genuine service to the Nation in their apprenticeship programs. Here again the small business set-aside does not require, nor can it require that these newly set up contractors make their contribution in terms of manpower training. I believe this is contrary to the national interest and is another reason that my bill should be enacted.

An added reason that I believe that this program will be harmful to small business is the shocking loss rates which the Small Business Administration is now incurring on loans to small business contractors. I am informed that on all construction loans now in force at the Small Business Administration the loss and arrears rate is running at 17 percent. This is very dangerous and shocking when one realizes that in all other categories of SBA loans, the loss rate is under 2 percent. Therefore, from the point of view of good business, SBA's loans to so-called small business contractors are very unsound.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to emphasize again in closing that I am not against the Small Business Administration, nor am I against its legitimate objectives. I am simply persuaded that the construction industry by its very nature already meets the requirements of our interest in small business by its historic subcontracting system. I believe that the great majority of work in this industry has been and will continue to be performed by legitimate small businessmen. On the other hand, I believe that all elements in this industry—prime contractors, subcontractors and labor unions—must conduct themselves in such a way as to guarantee that our Government will have the advantage of the finest construction techniques at the lowest possible dollar cost. I hope that the Committee on Banking and Currency of which I am a member will have hearings soon on this measure in order that the House may express its will.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk again about a subject which, unfortunately, because of the treatment afforded the industry so near and dear to my people, the textile industry, prompts me to talk about textile problems.

Mr. Speaker, periodically in the House, along with my distinguished friend from North Carolina, the Honorable BASIL WHITENER, from the 11th North Carolina Congressional District, I have taken occasion to rise to make remarks about an industry and about what has been happening to that particular industry, and more importantly, about what is going to happen to the textile industry and the textile jobs in my part of the world and other parts of the country having textile industries as their major industrial complex.

We approach here a situation in which we have to vote on a new trade proposal, as opposed to or in place of the reciprocal trade agreements extensions from time to time since 1934, and under the guise and label of which various administrations and particularly some departments of those administrations, have seen fit to betray the textile industry and the textile workers. It is a sad thing when the American public servants in administrative jobs have to betray their own textile people. It is a sad thing when textile people who pay taxes cannot get any measure of protection from their Government. It is even sadder when we who are trying to present this problem are bombarded with propaganda paid for by the American taxpayers and written at the instigation and direction of these particular betraying administrative agencies uptown, and put out at the taxpayers' expense to sell something that sells American jobs and American industry down the river, particularly in the textile industry. I say it is a sad thing. Not only is it a sad thing to contemplate but we have now arrived at a condition in the affairs of this country when those espousing a cause which would protect or safeguard American industries which are hurt by imports are assailed with name calling instead of reason. They cannot resort to reason because there is no reason for taking any industry, or any part of any industry, and letting it go down the drain because of Government policy or letting it go partially down the drain, because we seek to protect other countries or to promote other countries and then say to those who want to protect American industry, "You are protectionists, isolationists."

I do not like such propaganda, I criticize it for what it is and from time to time I intend to point out as we get more of this propaganda, the waste of the taxpayer's money—which is used for putting out the propaganda against the very taxpayer whom it seeks to destroy.

We have heard from those who seek to justify their fallible policies that the

textile industry is not an efficient industry. I would refer them to the magazine called *Investor News*, a publication issued by Du Pont & Co., an investment firm, in which it says that the American textile industry has the most efficient and modern textile plants in the world. If we have the most efficient and modern plants, what is wrong? Why are we having trouble? I think that is elementary. I think most people know the reason we are having trouble. It is because of the fact that we are having to compete with cheap labor, cheap overhead, lower taxes and a cotton differential of 8½ cents per pound of cotton.

The Tariff Commission has before it at this time, at the insistence of the U.S. Department of Agriculture—and I commend the Department of Agriculture for taking this stand—the question of the 8½ cents cotton price differential—the import fee. We of the textile industry are very anxious to have the Tariff Commission act favorably. The American textile industry deserves it. I must tell you now that if this is not done we will have difficulty in continuing to compete.

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEMPHILL. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina who has always exhibited a dedicated interest in the textile industry and the people who work in it.

Mr. KORNEGAY. I thank the gentleman very much. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my friend from South Carolina on the statement that he is making today. I should like to ask him if in his opinion the Tariff Commission will respond favorably in this proceeding now going on under section 22?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Of course, I have no way of knowing; but I think that if the Tariff Commission responds to the facts presented, to the statement by the President of the United States and by his representative from the Department of Agriculture, and if the Tariff Commission has the best interests of the American people at heart, it will come through with this import fee. That is my considered opinion. I have no way of knowing what they will do. I can only plead with them for the justice of our cause as I have done to the Tariff Commission and the public on many occasions.

Mr. KORNEGAY. Does the gentleman have any idea as to when a ruling may be expected from the Tariff Commission?

Mr. HEMPHILL. No. I have had some suggestions about that from time to time as to the strategy of that particular ruling. But at this particular time I have no way of knowing, nor do I have any way of knowing when legislation which may have its effect on the timing of that decision may reach this floor for debate, or the Senate floor for debate. I have had some suggestions about that, but I have no facts to substantiate any of them at this time.

Mr. KORNEGAY. I am sure that the gentleman joins with many of us in

hoping and praying that that decision will be favorable, and that it will eliminate the two-price cotton situation.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I do, and I thank the gentleman for his continuing and unceasing interest in this problem.

While talking about the cotton-price situation, I want to read into the RECORD a part of a letter from a successful manufacturer whom I happen to know personally and who is interested in the jobs of his people because he says it is his major interest. He writes as follows:

MARCH 5, 1962.

HON. ROBERT W. HEMPHILL,
House of Representatives, House Office
Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HEMPHILL: I appreciate very much your writing me in connection with the correspondence between the President and Representative VINSON, of Georgia. I will be delighted to outline my views to you and have intended to write you for some time.

I will confine myself to our particular operation, although what I say is applicable to all yarn mills and to a great many of the cotton cloth mills, too. I am also enclosing a copy of an address by Mr. James E. Robinson, the president of Indian Head Mills, concerning the problem that the textile mills have with cotton. You may feel that his views on this matter are extreme, but as one who has lived with the situation for the last 16 years, I find that I am in agreement with most of what he has to say.

The importance of cotton to us as cotton spinners can be best illustrated by the figures which I list below. This is a breakdown of our cost between the major elements and, of course, a casual observation will show the items of great importance to us:

	Percent
Cotton.....	67.1
Wages.....	18.5
Selling expenses (including discounts, freight, and commissions).....	5.3
Plant overhead (including supplies, power, fuel, etc.).....	4.9
Depreciation (taking full advantage of the new more liberal allowances).....	2.6
General and administrative expenses.....	1.5

Now included in the cotton figures above is the domestic cotton price which reflects, as you know, an 8½ cents per pound premium which American mills pay over any other mills in the world. For us, this would represent 17.7 percent of our total cost, which as you can see is almost equal to our entire wages paid, including all labor and individuals on salary. We, therefore, feel that the wage question for our particular product is entirely secondary to the matter of the disproportionate cost of our cotton relative to foreign spinners. If we enjoyed a like advantage in raw material cost, we would not be concerned with their wage structure in the least because our total wage cost would be matched by the advantage in raw material price.

When we see what is happening—when we see Americans actually being discriminated against and foreigners being discriminated in their favor and to the detriment of Americans, I ask, Can a policy like that make any sense? Of course, it cannot. It does not make sense and it reflects the fact that either some people are stupid who have generated such a policy of selling American industry down the river, or perhaps, they have other interests at heart. I

have said that before and I have received no denial from those whom I have accused to this date.

I have another letter from another gentleman to whom I wrote and he, I know, has the interest of the working people at heart and because he loves them and I know thousands of those whom he employs.

In his letter, he says:

I don't envy you your position as our Representative, at the moment, in having to make a decision as to whether or not to go along with the President on his current demands. I suppose either of us could fill a volume with facts, many of which conflict, concerning the administration's gyrations over the past year or so in regard to textiles. Rather than that, I will try to briefly give you the picture as I see it from here.

You realize, of course, that I am not too conversant with the details of the Geneva agreement, the proposals made in H.R. 9900, or the chances for the imposition of an equalization fee.

The long-term Geneva agreement will let us remain at pretty close to status quo for 5 years if it is ratified by the various nations involved and if President Kennedy's men live up to the promises made to Representative VINSON. These are two very big "ifs," and, regardless of how they are resolved, it appears to me that we are being given a mere "stay of execution" unless (a) there is a reversal of the free trade policy in this administration, which seems very remote, or (b) the next administration reverses the policy. As you well know, neither Secretary Rusk, nor Under Secretary Ball, committed themselves to the extent that the President did, and it still appears that the State Department carries the "big stick" in the administration.

It would seem to me that H.R. 9900 goes too far in giving the executive branch of the Government power to juggle tariffs in the future. It would certainly be better if Congress could retain control over our tariff policies.

As to the 8½ cents equalization fee, I, personally, feel that this would be a help to our industry, if imposed. I must admit, however, that some of our competitors who are now importing goods or investing abroad don't back this fee as strongly as I do. It has also been suggested to me that even after the Tariff Commission's conclusion is submitted, it is most likely to sit on the President's desk until he gets his Trade Act through Congress. This, you know more about than I.

I wish I did know more about it than the gentleman who wrote to me. I do not think any of us have been advised, perhaps, as we ought to have been advised. But that is the order of the day here. If you are opposed to something, you just do not get any advice or information. It is not quite as bad as in some other countries, but it has the same odor, the bureaucratic censorship directed at those who oppose the bureaucratic policies.

When we think about it, what does make jobs? We cannot eliminate the fact that in America when a man hires another man and employs him to work, it is done for profit. If there were no profits, there would be no money for consumer goods. There would be no money for taxes. There would be no markets for automobiles, television sets, groceries or farmers' products or anything else.

I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD a little article known as the May Times of Friday, March 16, 1962, which is put out by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. They have a magnificent plant in the southern part of my district and they are people who are doing a great industrial service for the benefit of the entire Nation. They have a great industrial output and are progressive and efficient:

WHAT MAKES JOBS?

It's easy to blame technological change, or automation, for unemployment. But technological change isn't new—it has been with us through times of very low unemployment as well as high unemployment. Meanwhile, certain realities are overlooked.

There can be no job opportunity without a profit opportunity. People are hired because someone in business sees a prospect of earning a profit in an enterprise that needs their services.

Profits are the driving force of economic activity. And capital investment in plant and equipment is necessary to the economic growth that means more jobs.

What, then, has been happening to profits and investment? A few simple figures help explain the hard core of unemployment in the last few years. Between 1957 and 1961:

1. Gross national product increased by 15 percent.
2. Total compensation of employees increased by 16 percent.
3. Government expenditures (Federal, State, and local) for goods and services increased by 23 percent.
4. Total net corporate profits decreased by 4 percent.
5. Total business capital expenditures decreased by 9 percent.

These plain facts show that with gross national product, employee compensation, and Government spending all climbing high, it could scarcely be insufficient demand that is responsible for persistent unemployment.

More to the point are the sagging rates of profit and capital investment. For these are the actual incentives and means for job-creating activity.

Not long ago a gentleman for whom I have great respect and who has a plant in my district, although he comes from North Carolina, and the district of a friend of mine at Kannapolis, made a great statement as to the lack of proper import quotas hurting the American textile worker.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to include in my remarks at this time the entire statement of this distinguished gentleman including the short tables in his statement, Mr. C. A. Cannon, of Kannapolis, N.C.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The article referred to follows:

LACK OF PROPER IMPORT QUOTAS HURTS THE AMERICAN TEXTILE WORKERS

(By Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N.C.)

The continued existence of many thousands of business units and the jobs of more than 2,105,000 employees in the American textile industry are threatened by our import policies. Combined, the textile and apparel industries currently employ 2,105,000 men and women—one-eighth of the 16,636,000 persons engaged in all manufacturing enterprises in the United States.

The extent of the damage already done to employers and the employees of the textile industry is shown by the following figures

for the industry (excluding 1,213,000 employees in the apparel and related industries):

	1947	1957	1961	Percent decrease
Number of employees.....	1,335,000	1,000,000	892,200	34
Cotton system spindles.....	28,800,000	21,200,000	19,600,000	32
Profits on sales (percent).....	8.2	1.9	1.9	77
Profits on net worth (percent).....	18	4.2	4	78

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is high in the United States. A continuation of our import policy on textile goods threaten to increase that unemployment. By contrast, we know that many foreign countries have a labor shortage including Japan, West Germany, and Switzerland who are profiting as a result of our failure to protect ourselves against imports from low-wage countries.

In the apparel industry, there are about 1,213,000 employees and, therefore, in the combined textile industries there are about 2,105,000 out of a total of 16,636,000 employed in all manufacturing industries, or 12.6 percent (Labor Department's Monthly Report on Labor Force, November 1961, issued December, table 3).

The administration recognizes that the textile and apparel industries are employers of a large part of our whole manufacturing employees (12.6 percent) and are probably more vulnerable to imports of competing products than any other large industry on account of the foreign countries having lower raw material prices (American cotton available to foreigners at 33½ percent under American support price, and cotton represents, in many instances, one-half the cost of American gray goods). The foreign countries have advantage of lower wage costs, their rate being 10 to 50 percent of the American wage rate (the American labor cost frequently runs as high as 50 percent of the sales price of gray goods).

Further decrease in employment in the textile and apparel industries will add to the serious problems of unemployment. In many areas, the textile or apparel workers are a large portion of the entire labor force in the area and State.

In addition to present loss of employment in the textile and apparel industries, the entire future of our cotton farmers, ginners, compressors, and warehousemen (not included in manufacturing industry figures) is threatened. If the domestic mills, which pay the Government support price, or higher, for the greater portion of U.S. cotton consumed, are destroyed, then it follows that raw cotton interests must live on the world price plus such additional subsidy or dole that the Government may wish to pay them.

We are familiar with the depressed conditions in the coal mining areas of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Those same conditions will probably arise within a few years in the many areas in many States where a large proportion of all manufacturing industry employees are those engaged in producing textile products and apparel. In many places this proportion is 50 percent or as high as 80 percent of the total number of employees in the manufacturing industry in the State.

It will be impossible to retrain or to move a large number of the employees, many of whom have made the textile industry their life's work, are skilled employees in the industry, and have established their homes, their families, and their expected future, based on the stability of the textile industry. The liquidation of this industry, employing a large number of people and so necessary in time of peace or war, will bring social unrest, family disruption, and heartaches to a great number of people in wide areas of the country where the industry is located.

The suggestion that these people be retrained and possibly moved to other localities is not realistic when we consider that we have not retrained and taken care of some 4 million employees who are now unemployed and, yet, it is proposed that we begin to add to this number an additional 2 million employees. If this program were put into effect today, our unemployment would rise from 8 to 9 percent.

It seems quite clear that our import policy has largely caused this decrease in American jobs. The textile industry is hurt by our

Average annual consumption all cotton

	Thousand bales		United States as percent of world
	United States	World	
1924-30.....	6,645	24,769	26.8
1930-40.....	5,902	27,385	21.5
1940-50.....	9,672	26,646	36.3
1950-60.....	9,013	41,259	22.1
1959-60.....	9,025	48,194	18.1
1960-61.....	8,268	46,919	18.0

Only a small part of the decrease in the United States is explained by the increase in domestic production of manmade fiber products.

These figures show the upward trend in imports and downward trend in exports of cotton products and manmade fiber fabrics:

The cotton content in cotton products

[Units of 1,000 bales]

	Imports	Exports
1954 (1st year for Public Law 480).....	101.0	604.5
1955.....	181.2	547.5
1956.....	228.0	530.4
1957.....	199.1	579.1
1958.....	233.8	521.0
1959.....	360.0	492.6
1960.....	525.5	485.6
Percent increase (+) or decrease (-).....	+420	-20

Manmade fiber fabrics

	Imports (pounds)	Exports (square yards)
1954.....	1,174,000	200,846,000
1955.....	1,641,000	198,882,000
1956.....	2,773,000	192,743,000
1957.....	3,284,000	171,429,000
1958.....	4,865,000	156,767,000
1959.....	11,012,000	168,004,000
1960.....	10,215,000	154,449,000

The chief exporters of textile products to our country are Japan, Hong Kong, Portugal, Spain, Egypt, India, France, and Italy.

The increase in textile product imports and resulting loss in domestic production and jobs are explained largely by these factors:

1. Our furnishing modern equipment at low cost or no cost to so-called underdeveloped countries.
2. The low wages paid in the foreign countries range from less than 10 percent to not above 50 percent of the American wage level.
3. The availability of American cotton at no real cost to foreign countries under Public Law 480.
4. Our low tariff rates.
5. Our export subsidy of 8½ cents per pound or \$42.50 per bale.
6. Our failure to establish proper import quotas and regulations.

These factors are in addition to the advantage which the foreign spinner has in securing his cotton at one-third less than the American manufacturer. The foreign cotton is excluded from the American market

by quotas. The total amount of upland cotton being allowed to come in in any 1 year is less than 1 day's requirement for American spinners.

Our Public Law 480 sales of cotton to so-called underdeveloped countries has hurt the American textile business. Beginning about 1947, we furnished money and equipment to Japan and other countries so that in many places the foreign producer has newer and more effective machinery than we have at home. Beginning in 1954 and through December 5, 1961, under Public Law 480 we have shipped or authorized 6,011,344 bales of cotton valued at \$994,564,652 to various countries, all of which is supposed to be in excess of their traditional consumption of American cotton. These 6 million bales, at a value of \$1 billion, were not paid for in dollars but in restricted local currencies which could be spent only in the foreign importing country which received the Public Law 480 cotton, all of which contributed to their local economy.

The goods manufactured from American or foreign cotton are available to be exported to the United States and sold to us for dollars which they can readily exchange for gold.

Some of the beneficiaries through Public Law 480 cotton have been:

Burma.....	\$32,000,000
Taiwan.....	7,000,000
Korea.....	47,000,000
Pakistan.....	35,000,000
Colombia.....	12,000,000
India.....	157,000,000
Indonesia.....	58,000,000
Italy.....	77,000,000
Japan.....	52,000,000
Poland.....	94,000,000
Spain.....	119,000,000
Yugoslavia.....	82,000,000

Japan, Pakistan, India, Italy, and Spain (as well as Hong Kong, Portugal, and Egypt) have been substantial exporters of cotton goods to the United States and are pressing to increase their shipments at the expense of the American manufacturer.

The following shows price differentials on a number of fabrics in the New York market during December 1961:

Comparative gray goods prices

[Cents per yard]

Construction	American price	Japanese-free Chinese price
40" 136/60-3.65 (combed).....	26	24
47" 136/60-3.10 (combed).....	30	29
47" 108/58-2.84.....	27½	25½
45½" 80/84-3.45 (combed).....	30	28¾
40½" 42/44-3.00 (soft-filled sheeting).....	21	17½-18
40½" 42/44-3.50.....	17¾	14¾-16¾

The above figures readily explain how the foreign competition can quote lower prices than the American mills can possibly afford to make. It is a well recognized fact that many textiles are sold at very close prices. A difference of one-eighth of a cent a yard, which is less than 1 percent of the value, often is the controlling factor as to whether a mill is to continue to operate or run short time.

cotton pricing controls. But we probably can survive if we get an equalization fee to offset the 8½ cents per pound subsidy on cotton exported to foreign countries, plus protection in the form of fair tariff rates and quotas against excessive importation of fabrics and apparel from low wage countries.

Foreign countries have no just basis to object to any of these procedures. Practically all of them have restrictions which prevent or limit our shipping many items into their borders. There is little reciprocity in practice.

THE COMMON MARKET APPROACH

In his state of the Union message, President Kennedy ties his foreign trade recommendations to his concept of the European Common Market (comprising France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg), which is still in experimental form.

He recognizes we need a new law. The Reciprocal Trade Act has not accomplished true reciprocity and has resulted in our giving up much and getting very little in return.

No one as yet can be sure as to how the Common Market will operate and how it will affect our country. The six European countries in that group along with the United Kingdom form (as the President says) "an economy which nearly equals our own." The Common Market principles will apply, if at all, only to countries of a somewhat similar economy. Therefore, it would be unwise to apply to low wage countries practices which some persons think will work well with seven nations whose wages and living standards are more like ours than is true with many other parts of the world.

And yet, in his message the President says, "nor are we abandoning our non-European friends nor our traditional most-favored-nation principles."

We should insist that the principles of reciprocity and fair dealing be practiced by all the nations with whom we desire to have trade. We certainly should look long and hard before we make commitments which may make a bad situation worse.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The administration recognizes that the textile industry is so important to our American economy and employs such a large proportion of our manufacturing labor force that it must be given special treatment.

I recommend such special treatment through legislation as follows:

1. Collect from importers an equalization fee to offset the advantage given to foreign producers who now buy American cotton 8½ cents per pound under the price paid by American mills.

2. Establish fair quota limitations on imports of textile products, including yarns, based on the average of 1955-59 imports.

3. Insist that many other countries increase their imports from the areas requiring help through increase in exports of the products of those areas and thus relieve the growing pressure on the United States.

These actions are necessary in order to keep our American textile industry healthy and strong—ready for war and other emergencies and meanwhile employing our American men and women.

After the above article had been delivered to the printer, I learned through the press some of the details of the International Cotton Agreement reached in Geneva.

I believe the tentative agreement, subject to the approval of 19 nations, insures a continuing threat to the employment in the textile and garment industries in the United States. I believe that legislation making mandatory my recommendations will be required to protect the American textile industry, recommendation No. 1 calling for an import fee of 8½ cents a pound on cotton and

recommendation No. 2 calling for the establishing of ceilings by quotas on imports.

The preamble provides protection for all participating countries except the United States, as follows:

"Recognizing further that such action should be designed to facilitate economic expansion and promote the development of less developed countries possessing the necessary resources, such as raw materials and technical skills, by providing larger opportunities for increasing their exchange earnings from the sale in world markets of products which they can efficiently manufacture."

I anticipate increasing hardships in and liquidation of the American textile and garment industries if this provision is carried out.

C.A.C.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Let us turn for a minute to what has happened to a plant in my district. Here is the sort of thing that is shocking. I have a letter directed to my distinguished friend from South Carolina, the Honorable WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN DORN, who so ably represents the Third District of South Carolina, from a gentleman of his district by the name of Jack Radcliffe, of Anderson, S.C. This letter tells of the fact that these particular people sell for the Chesterfield Webbing Co., of Chesterfield, S.C., which is in my district. He tells how they lost an order for 400,000 yards of webbing to the Japanese, and he goes on to tell how much was lost in Federal taxes, how much would be lost to the workers, how much profit would be lost, and what the American taxpayer paid in substance. This is significant.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to include this letter at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

RADCLIFFE & Co.,
Anderson, S.C., March 13, 1962.

HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN DORN,
Congressman, Third District of South Carolina,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DORN: We sell for the Chesterfield Webbing Co., of Chesterfield, S.C. We lost an order about 3 weeks ago for 400,000 yards of elastic webbing to the Japanese. Our price on the webbing was \$5.10, and the Japanese took the order at \$4.60 per 100 yards. What I would like to point out is the loss that the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina suffered by this webbing's being made in Japan.

It would normally employ 40 people 1 week to make this 400,000 yards of webbing. Figuring their wages at \$50 per week each, makes a total of \$2,000—\$200 in Federal taxes lost. The webbing mill would expect to make about 8 percent on this order—\$1,572—\$800 in Federal taxes lost. It would employ 30 people 1 week to make the 14,000 pounds of yarn needed for this webbing at an average payroll of \$50 each—\$1,500 payroll lost—\$150 in Federal taxes. The yarn mill would expect to make 6-percent profit on the yarn needed for this order, thereby losing a \$588 profit—\$300 Federal taxes lost. The American taxpayer has paid \$1,360 in subsidies so that the Japanese could purchase our cotton 8½ cents per pound cheaper than we could—\$1,360 cost to the Federal Government.

In addition to 70 people being out of work for 1 week in the State of South Carolina, and the State's losing taxes on their wages,

the Federal Government has lost a total of \$2,810 in Federal taxes which other taxpayers will have to ante up.

I would sincerely like to ask that when the Geneva Treaty on Textiles comes before the Congress that you vote against ratifying this treaty, and please for the sake of our southern textiles line up all the support that you can to defeat this treaty. If this treaty is ratified, I do not believe we will have any textile industry in the South 10 years from today.

Sincerely yours,

JACK L. RADCLIFFE.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I wonder what has happened to our pride in this country. I wonder what has happened to our pride when we have to listen to the whimperings, the whisperings, the miaowings that are going on in behalf of every little country of the world. I wonder when we are going to realize that nobody respects anything but strength, and never have in the history of the world, so far as nations are concerned. They do not respect stupidity, and certainly some of these things are stupid. They do not respect weakness, and we have demonstrated weakness.

What has happened to our pride? It seems to me that some of the people administering some of these policies have no pride in America, no pride in its present, its past, or its future, no pride in its great industries. I think we should consider that from this moral standpoint if they exhibited a little pride in our country, its products, and its system, they would be cutting down on these imports.

You talk about good intentions; I am not interested in good intentions, I am interested in action, because I know where good intentions have led many.

I ask unanimous consent to include here an article from the Textile Reporter of March 15, 1962, entitled "More Action and Less Palaver Is What Industry Wants From Kennedy." I have great faith in President Kennedy. He is the first President I have served under—I have only served under two—who tried to do anything about the textile industry, and I do not want his ambition, his efforts sabotaged by people who are willing to use the semantics of high office and of the highest office to make promises, the bureaucratic administrators have no real desire, no real intention of fulfilling.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The article referred to follows:

MORE ACTION AND LESS PALAVER IS WHAT
INDUSTRY WANTS FROM KENNEDY

The present administration has really done very little to help relieve the textile import problem—hardly any more than was done by the Eisenhower administration, which certainly was not noted for protectionist tendencies. True, there has been considerable activity, but activity should not be confused with action, according to A. Henry Thurston, former director of textiles and clothing in the U.S. Department of Commerce:

"Much has been made of the international agreement developed at Geneva in July; and, although this international understanding shouldn't be dismissed, neither should it be blown up beyond what it really is. Actually, the document is so worded that it can mean various things to different people, and so

the intent of the U.S. Government becomes all important.

"Despite the President's public release and despite statements made by White House assistants to groups of industry representatives, the State Department has twisted the program around so that only cotton products are being dealt with, not all textiles, as stated. There is a vague and indefinite promise of possible future action in the case of other fibers, but prospects for international quota arrangements on wool and man-made fiber products are uncertain at best.

"And so, what about the much-discussed Geneva agreement? It could be used as an instrument to hold down U.S. imports of cotton yarns, fabrics, and apparel. It all depends on the philosophy of those in Government who will administer the program. There are many more 'freetraders' than 'protectionists' on the Washington scene, and the quoted statements—plus the general State Department attitude—tends to indicate that the Geneva agreement will be used as a tool to increase U.S. imports at a regularized rate, rather than to serve as a deterrent.

"As a clear indication of State Department thinking, a story appearing in the Daily News Record of September 26, 1961, is most revealing. In major part the dispatch, dated in Yokohama, said:

"Economic exchange between Japan and the United States will grow steadily from year to year,' American Ambassador Edwin O. Reichauer said in a talk here to the Japan-American Society of Yokohama. Problems do arise, because of the size of our two-way trade. Mr. Reichauer said, referring to the recent textile quota negotiations as an example of the effort to make the trade relationship one of 'orderly expansion, without doing damage to either side.' That quota negotiation, he said, was a 'difficult political problem.'

"No ambassador makes a public speech without closely following official State Department policy.

"In his Yokohama talk, Ambassador Reichauer stated quite fully that the Japanese-United States textile agreement is to provide orderly expansion by the Japanese in the U.S. market, rather than to cut back imports from Japan which has been the objective of our own industry.

"Have the textile industries made any progress in struggle with government to act on imports? Yes, although actual results may be so long coming that to many mills it may be of only academic interest.

"As one industrialist described an escape clause action, 'When you are dead, they'll build you a mausoleum.'

"At the Geneva meeting—and again at the negotiations with the Japanese in Tokyo—representatives of U.S. textile and apparel producers had the opportunity to voice their views to the U.S. delegation. In a sense there was nothing completely new in this, because industry consultation was frequent during the talks with Japan in 1956. Geneva and Tokyo, however, marked the first time that U.S. millmen were invited abroad and kept in daily touch with the progress of negotiations. This, then, was some slight gain and holds promise for future progress along this same path of consultation, with its opportunity to influence the U.S. Government position.

"If adequate import protection is not given to textiles, it will not be for want of trying on the part of Commerce Department officials, notably Secretary Luther M. Hodges and Assistant Secretary Hickman Price, Jr. The Secretary (in policy determinations) and the Assistant Secretary (in operations) have worked diligently to bring about less of a free-trade attitude by the White House.

"How successful they will be in the face of unremitting opposition from the State Department and other dedicated one-worlders in Government is a great question.

"We don't have the final answer on the Kennedy administration yet, but it doesn't look as encouraging as a casual glance at the headlines might lead us to believe."

Another down-to-earth summary of the cotton textile situation was included on the next page of the Phi Psi Quarterly. Written by Donald I. Rogers and copyrighted 1961, by the New York Herald Tribune, Inc., Mr. Rogers wrote:

"It takes skill and great expertise, as they say on Madison Avenue, to bring a strong industry gibbering to the brink of bankruptcy, lose our world leadership in a vital field of production, and pour about \$4 billion (repeat billion) in taxpayers' money down a rathole.

"It has been done in the cotton industry as James E. Robison, president of Indian Head Mills, Inc., told the Textile Salesmen's Association the other day.

"The achievements of national planning in the cotton program in a mere 30 years are noteworthy.

"It has cost the United States leadership in the world trade of cotton.

"It has lowered the quality because the Government pays no premium to the farmer who bothers to grow better stuff. It has reduced cotton consumption in domestic mills from 9 million to 8,200,000 bales since 1940, while consumption in foreign mills has risen from 17 to 39 million bales in the same period.

"It has stimulated use of synthetic fibers to the detriment of the cotton farmer.

"It has, through acreage allotments, curbed the efficient, low-cost farmer and kept the inefficient, high-cost farmer in production, as is the case with so many other farm programs.

"It has made the cotton textile industry unprofitable and backward.

"All this has been accomplished with a few simple devices so dear to the hearts of the liberals and central planners. One is a support price with acreage allotments. Another is an export subsidy that allows the spinner in the free world to get cotton for 8½ cents a pound less than his American competitor. A third is an almost total ban on import of cheaper, finer cotton from abroad, under a policy that simultaneously allows manufactured cotton to flood in from foreign mills.

"While deliberate sabotage could hardly have caused more mischief in the cotton textile industry, it is, despite Washington's willful ways, still breathing. This has disturbed someone in the mahogany-desk group, so now they're proposing to increase the support price on the next crop, and probably the export subsidy.

"I can never understand why the Government experts who plan these beatings on business fail to realize that they're also hurting the beloved Central Government.

"Much of the Treasury's revenues come from corporate profits. Even a soft-boiled egghead knows that. Well, cotton textile manufacturers are averaging about half the profit on investment or sales that industry in general makes.

"This represents a direct loss of hundreds of millions a year to the Treasury in addition to what is actually spent for crop support and export subsidies.

"Employment, the avowed goal of the administration, has fallen from 1,325,000 in 1947 to 940,000 in 1960 in the cotton textile industry.

"Can't they see, these planners, that a Government program that damages business must also damage Government and damage the people as well? They'd better begin to see these things, for Orville Freeman, our amateur Agriculture Secretary proposes, bluntly to enlarge subsidies, restrictions, and losses.

"In truth, Mr. Kennedy and the merry men of the Frontier didn't create this problem. They inherited it. But Mr. Freeman

certainly isn't proposing to solve it. He wants to compound it.

"The answer is to move in the direction of a free market in cotton. Let domestic spinners buy at free-market prices and get an even break with their foreign competitors. This will deal a blow to the small grower, perhaps, but the truth is, he'll never make a decent living, even under a subsidy program. Three-quarters of the growers handle less than 15 acres and, if they had only this to depend on for income, they couldn't live well if the support price were raised to \$5 a pound.

"In fact, our policies have put a price floor on the entire world supply of cotton and as a result farmers in many countries are in marginal cotton production. Know how we solved it? We reacted by curtailing our acreage more.

"The New Frontier can follow the old destructive pattern or it could seize this chance in cotton to come up with one of those 'broad new programs' it is always talking about."

Mr. HEMPHILL. I do not want my President put in that position. I am certain he does not want that either. I have great faith in him. The reason I say what I say today is because I want those people who are not carrying out or plan not to carry out his expressed purposes and his campaign promises to know that we, in the textile industry, will be on the lookout for such departures and we will not hesitate to give voice to the protest at such time as we may find it necessary.

Recently, as you know, the President has given the textile industry some relief in raising the tariffs on certain carpets from 21 to 40 percent, which is a great thing, and the people in those industries should thank him for taking this very positive action. Not only that, but certain textiles from Hong Kong have been banned. The categories affected are listed in this article which I include as a part of my remarks at this point in the RECORD:

HONG KONG COTTON TEXTILES BANNED

WASHINGTON.—The United States banned the import of eight categories of cotton textiles from Hong Kong.

The action, ordered by the Interagency Textile Administrative Committee, directly affects a shipment of textiles now en route to the United States, the Department of Commerce stated.

The categories affected are: gingham, carded yarn; sheeting, carded yarn; twill and sateen, carded yarn; fabrics, carded yarn; knits other than T and sweat-shirts; sweaters and cardigans; raincoats, three-quarter length or over; and all other coats.

The Interagency Committee is made up of representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, State, and Treasury. Assistant Secretary of Commerce Hickman Price, Jr., is Chairman.

The Commerce Department announcement said that the Hong Kong goods now en route here will not be permitted to enter the United States for consumption.

"If such goods are landed, they must be placed in bond or in foreign trade zones," the announcement said. "The U.S. Government cannot guarantee that subsequent developments will result in the entry of these goods into the United States for consumption."

The Committee's action is based on a short-term (1 year) arrangement negotiated with Hong Kong through the United Kingdom effective October 1, 1961. The arrangement

was provided for in the Geneva International Textile Agreement of July 21, 1961.

The Commerce Department said that under terms of the arrangement it asked the Hong Kong government on February 28 this year to restrain its U.S. exports in the eight cotton textile categories.

It said the Hong Kong government agreed not to issue any further export licenses for the eight categories, but, without consultation with the United States, resumed issuing licenses March 5 to cover shipments to March 10. It prohibited such shipments after March 10.

The licenses issued during that March 5-10 period exceed the level of restraint requested by the United States and violate the short-term agreement, the Commerce Department said.

I want to commend the administration for doing that.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to have to vote on a trade bill. I do not want to pass judgment on it in advance, but there are certain features we should be thinking about. One is the feature which promises a readjustment package for disengaged employees. As I understand disengaged employees, it means unemployed people. We have a 6-percent unemployment problem now. Why does this legislation include those particular provisions for consideration unless there is expected to be more unemployment?

Let us see what happens. When a man is unemployed, in the first place he is affected. He is out of a job. That is a terrible thing, especially at a time when modern standards of living, the high cost of living, keeping up with the Joneses, which we do in America, demands that we have enough money to feed and clothe our families and give them the luxuries which Americans have come to expect because we have a high standard of living. So the employee and his family are immediately affected. The community is affected because there is unemployment, and people cannot pay their bills. Then the economy of the community is affected, and actually the emotions of the community are affected.

A lot of people do not remember the depression as I do. I remember how the people were unhappy, they knew not where to turn. If you have ever seen a textile community where the mills were closed down and the people were out of work, it is a terrible thing to see; these Americans having the blues, so to speak, not the blues you sing about but the blues that come from lack of employment, lack of food, lack of clothing, and things of that nature.

Then the unemployed people fail to retain their status as taxpayers because they are not earning, they are not paying. Of course it affects a segment of the Nation. Eventually, if it goes on far enough, a recession or depression comes.

We have to think about that. Also the fact that a lot of taxes come out of corporate profits. If corporate profits are to be made, they must be made through the employees of the corporations.

So in the overall picture of unemployment, the impact is not an impact in a small area.

When you think about this trade bill you have to think about readjustment.

Does it mean that we are going to let out certain segments of American industry to satisfy people overseas? Does that mean that the policymakers who have made so many mistakes, particularly those in the State Department—they have been accused of having some other idea but does that mean that they have the right to say that we will take an industry like the textile industry and we will write it off, let it go by the boards, and readjust those people? How about that? Is that fair to our Americans? If you are over 50 years of age, you do not get readjusted. If you are over 40 years of age in America today, you hardly get reemployment. If you have been in textiles all your life, by the time you work 20 or 25 years, you are pretty well worn out.

Now, the final thing I want to call to the attention of the House is something that we have to think of. This reciprocal trade idea began in 1934, and the progression since has been toward deterioration instead of improvement insofar as our domestic industry is concerned. Now, in the new trade legislation, as I understand it, we abandon the "no injury" policy, even though the President has recently utilized the injury provisions of what we call the peril point to give relief to those Wilton and velveteen carpet segments of the textile industry. I am one of the first to admit that I have criticized the peril point provisions here on the floor of the House, because I found out that they were put in as a sop to get votes; that those who agreed to put it at the policymaking level never expected the peril point provision to work; never expected the President to back up the Tariff Commission, and it has been in the past a saga in American doublecross as far as the American textile industry is concerned.

But, what if some industry is hurt? What else do we have to rely on other than a readjustment package? I have not been up to New England where some of these people are suffering, but not too long ago, as I remarked here before, I saw on TV the picture of a breadline, which I had not seen since the depression. How are you going to readjust those people? Most of them are not young people. What are you going to do with them? You have 6 million unemployed now. What are you going to do with more unemployment? My people do not care about any dole, and I am not going to vote for any dole, and I am not going to vote for any fool program substituting a dole for textile or other industrial jobs.

So, we stand on the threshold, so to speak, of a new policy, a new consideration. I think we ought to consider the impact on the people who work, the people who have invested, and the people who are dependent directly and indirectly on this great industry. And, I intend to keep talking here until such time as I get some satisfaction, some answer to the problems that we have had now since I have been in the Congress and which so far, until recently, have not had any relief, which we had hoped were going to get relief—and I

use the word again "protection" that American industry deserves, because for too long we have been operating under the deteriorating policies of the State Department and we have been protecting the people overseas whom we built back up with the taxpayers' money.

We have been protecting them by our policies instead of protecting our own people.

I ask you to join me in preserving the jobs in the textile industry.

THE AMERICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SANTANGELO). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I am delighted that the special order which was granted to me fortuitously occurred on the same day as my good friend and neighbor from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL] was speaking on the subject of textiles and the effects of imports from other lands upon that industry and upon the people who earn their livelihood in the American textile industry. Coming, as I do, from the greatest textile producing area in the world, this problem is one of constant and continuing interest and concern.

A few days ago in one of the newspapers published by one of our manufacturing concerns, Textiles-Incorporated, of Gastonia, N.C., there was a letter in this paper which is known as Textiles Review. It was addressed to the employees of the 14 plants of that company. The letter pointed out to the employees of the company the dangers which they confront in their jobs and in their future because of the inordinate amount of imports of textile products.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include that letter as part of my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The letter referred to follows:

TEXTILES—INCORPORATED,
Gastonia, N.C., February 28, 1955.

To Our Employees:

Your jobs are in danger. The future of our company is in danger. The whole textile industry of the United States is in danger.

This is so because the Government is working with other countries on plans to allow more textile products from cheap-wage foreign nations to come into the United States. If this happens, it will be because the Government wants to cut the tariffs on textile goods from other countries, and they especially want the tariff cuts to apply directly for the benefit of Japan.

If the United States goes on cutting tariffs without seeing to it that foreign nations do their fair part in helping to build up trade both ways, we believe our country will be badly hurt.

The tariff—a tax paid by people who ship goods into this country—is supposed to help even up the big gap between your pay and the low wages of foreign workers. But the tariff is not doing this, even today. It can't, because in Japan, for example, the average textile wage is 14 cents an hour. That is why cloth and clothing are coming into the United States from Japan right now in very large amounts. Low wages in Japan and other foreign countries are the biggest reason why foreign goods can undersell American textiles in the American home market. If anything, present tariffs are already far too small.

Sooner or later, lower tariffs can only mean the closing of this company and the loss of your job. In the long run, it won't help Japan or anybody else if tariff cuts wreck a big American industry.

You, through your Senators and Representative in the U.S. Congress, can make sure that somebody in Washington will try to save our industry. After all, you elected these people to represent you, and you have full right to let them know how you feel about this, and to tell them that lower tariffs could throw you out of work. You can also ask them to let you know how they intend to vote on this issue. Get your friends and members of your family to write, too.

Sincerely,

J. C. ROBERTS.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I shall be happy to yield to my friend from South Carolina, but before doing so I would like to commend him for the excellent statement which he just made to the House of Representatives, and to say to him that I know that the people of my district appreciate, as the people of his district must appreciate, the continuing efforts on his part in this important area.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina because from time to time I have had a special order here to speak on this subject, and the gentleman from North Carolina has been a tower of strength and a strong right arm in any effort I made. I think I could not have made that effort without the able and inspiring assistance of the gentleman from North Carolina. I have tried to tell such of his people as I have met that this man is dedicated to their protection and dedicated to their betterment.

Mr. Speaker, I have just noticed here in the March 24, 1962, edition of the Southern Textile News a fine and ably written article by the gentleman from North Carolina. I want to compliment the gentleman. The title of the article is "Everything Must Be Done To Protect American Textiles." I think it is a fair statement and is a significant statement. I join in it. If the gentleman will permit, I would ask unanimous consent that it be placed in the RECORD at this point, if the gentleman from North Carolina would not object.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's statement and certainly I do not object, even though I do not contend for brilliance in the presentation made in that anniversary edition of this great textile publication.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the article be included in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The article referred to follows:

"EVERYTHING MUST BE DONE TO PROTECT AMERICAN TEXTILES," WRITES WHITENER

(By BASIL L. WHITENER, Member of Congress, 11th District, North Carolina)

Since the beginning of this Nation there has been a system of tariffs which has been designed to encourage the growth and development of American industry and to protect the jobs of our people from low-wage foreign competition.

While in recent years our tariff structure has failed to accomplish this purpose insofar as textiles are concerned, I am sure that all of us look forward to a reversal of the current trend by positive legislative action.

It is significant that the second statute enacted by the First Congress in 1789 was a tariff act. The Tariff Act of 1789 provided 90 percent of the revenue for the Federal Government. Today about 1 percent of our revenue comes from tariffs. We have the lowest tariffs of any major nation in the world. From 1789 through 1934 the Congress exercised its constitutional prerogative in raising and lowering tariffs.

NEW CONCEPT

In 1934 the United States embarked on a new concept of international trade through the adoption of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Although previous tariff acts had given the President some authority in regulating tariffs, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934, for the first time in our history, gave the President extensive authority to regulate our international trade.

The act of 1934 has been extended by the Congress on a number of occasions. Unless extended again, the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, as amended, will expire on June 30, 1962.

On January 2, 1962, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee introduced H.R. 9900, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, to take the place of the expiring Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act now in effect. H.R. 9900 grants even broader authority to the President to lower American tariffs than that contained in the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

The bill has far-reaching implications for American industry. It has special significance for the American textile industry which is fighting a battle for survival against a flood of textile imports coming into the United States under the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

DISAPPOINTING

The experience of the textile industry under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 has been very disappointing. Although the act provides three methods whereby the industry might be protected from excessive imports, these devices have seldom been used.

One of the three methods provided in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act whereby American industry can seek relief from excessive imports is the so-called escape clause. Of 130 applications involving all segments of American industry filed with the Tariff Commission between April 30, 1948, and February 2, 1962, for relief under the escape clause only 13 have been successful. Five Tariff Commission recommendations under the escape clause are pending at the present time at the White House.

The American textile industry, in company with other industries, has found little protection under the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as amended. Unless specific provi-

sions are written into the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to protect the industry it will be faced with continuing threats to its survival.

The American textile industry should not be sacrificed for international political considerations. The industry is one of the bulwarks of our free enterprise system. It is the largest employer of production workers of any industry in our Nation. Approximately 9 percent of our national income is derived through textile manufacturing and related industries.

The industry spends over \$22 billion a year for equipment, wages, and material, and pays over \$340 million per year in revenue to our State and local governments. In addition, over \$300 million is paid to the Federal Government in income taxes. The textile industry represents a capital investment in excess of \$8 billion.

Statistics clearly reveal the plight of our domestic textile economy. In 1954, the United States exported textile products worth approximately \$578 million. The same year we imported approximately \$425 million worth of textile goods.

In 1960, however, we exported \$556 million worth of textile manufactures but imported an alarming \$947 million worth of textile products. Thus our textile imports during 1960 exceeded by \$391 million our sale of textile products overseas.

In short, our imports of textile goods during 1960 amounted to 170 percent of our exports. The steadily increasing amount of textile imports reaching the United States has resulted in a constant loss of textile workers' jobs.

EMPLOYMENT DOWN

For a 10-year period, from 1947 to 1957, total employment in textiles declined by approximately 325,000, or 25 percent. This drop in textile employment has not been located in any one section of the United States. While the greatest loss of jobs, approximately 61 percent, has occurred in New England, the South has lost 15 percent of its textile jobs since 1951. The loss of textile jobs by our people has resulted from liquidation of mills because of unfair foreign competition.

Critics of the domestic textile industry have argued that the industry has failed to keep up with our overall manufacturing economy in the modernization of machinery and plants. The facts, however, do not bear out their contentions.

In 1958 the textile industry spent \$288 million on new plants and equipment, or 2.5 percent of such expenditures by all manufacturing industry. In 1957 the industry spent 3.4 percent of total capital spending by American industry. Textile spending on plants and equipment has been consistently above the national average for all other manufacturing industries.

The liquidation of American textile mills and the constant decline in textile job opportunities is a modern-day economic tragedy. While existing law provides the means whereby relief can be secured, the pleas of the industry have, to a great extent, been ignored. There have been countless investigations, recommendations, and studies made of the problems confronting the industry. Imports continue to rise, however, and the tragic loss of jobs in the industry is on the increase.

The problems facing American textile workers are great and the present danger is real. Textile management, as well as those who earn their livelihood working in mills, must be constantly alert to this fact. It is not enough for us to depend on trade organizations to do the job or rely on Government agencies for protection.

Members of Congress who are fighting the battle for the survival of the American textile industry need the support and advice of

management and the persons employed in our mills in this crucial fight. In the forthcoming debate on H.R. 9900 the stakes will be high. Everything must be done to protect the future of American textiles and the economic security of the people employed in this vital American industry.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago at a hearing before the Tariff Commission, which has been referred to by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL], I had the privilege of appearing and making a statement in behalf of the American people in that tribunal.

I would not be unkind to any who disagree with me on this, or on other matters. Nor would I be critical of the Tariff Commission or those who are parties to these hearings. But it struck me as quite shocking that in this hearing under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, where the issue before the Commission was to determine what is best for the people of the United States, and where the inquiry before that Commission, stated simply, was one to determine whether foreign manufacturers should be continued in this bonanza of an 8½-cent-per-pound subsidy from the American taxpayers on all American cotton used by those foreign concerns—it seemed to me that that should have been decided without the intervention or presence of foreign representatives. A list of those appearing on behalf of the Association of Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., consisted of some 10 or 12 individuals. And then to look across the table, as we did, we found that as counsel for the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce and the Hong Kong Federation of Industries, there was one of the leading law firms of this Nation, represented by three of the members of their firm, and two other supporting gentlemen representing an import company and an international organization. And then another group called the Cotton Textiles Industries of the European Economic Community were there represented by counsel and witnesses.

Then there was counsel for importers of Portuguese textiles and several Portuguese textile mills. They are listed on the announcement of the hearing.

And then there was a law firm representing the United States-Japan Trade Council and others representing the Association of National Textile Importers. And then private concerns which seemed to be concerned about continuing this business of importing into this country textiles which, in effect, constitutes an exporting of American jobs, were there.

And I thought, as I was there, and perhaps unkindly, that not too many years ago some of us in this country were taking a quite different attitude toward these people and the interests which they represented. We were at that time defending our country and those things for which it stands. But there in the U.S. Tariff Commission there were those who were attacking the very thing which some of us feel we have given of our time and our services to preserve; that is, the right of an American to earn a livelihood in a free economy, an economy looked over with real concern by a Government which is inter-

ested in the people of this country, and a Government which is interested primarily in the welfare of the economy of the United States and not that of every other nation in the world.

Some time ago when I was in Hong Kong I was shocked to find that a representative of our Government who was there at the same time was issuing statements about the bright future for Hong Kong textiles and their program of exportation from their country to ours. At that time I made a statement to the press of Hong Kong which was carried the next day after this American official had made his unfortunate remarks in which I said to them that I thought they should be cautious about their rapid expansion; that the people of our country and the Congress particularly, in my judgment, would not go along with their theories and the thoughts expressed by the U.S. Government official who had spoken the day before.

Just this past week we saw that this representative of our Government, in effect, contributed to the situation which our people had to call to a halt when the President announced that eight categories of textiles could not be brought into this country any longer from Hong Kong. Now, my friends, I am concerned about that. I am concerned about it because of our international relations. I would not for one minute want to be understood as saying I think the President was not doing exactly what should have been done by this order of last week. Certainly, he was doing what should have been done. My feeling of regret about it arises from the fact that there are those in our Government who will go about without authority and build up false hopes in the minds of these peoples in foreign lands, and then we have a situation where positive action must be taken. I am sure as a result of that action which was taken last week that the stock of our Nation is not as high in the Colony of Hong Kong as it was prior to the making of this very wonderful decision by our President.

So, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that when the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL] and others of us are talking, as we do, about the necessity for preserving our own economy, if we could pick up more disciples than we seem to be able to pick up, we are really doing that which should be done, and that is to say to our friends in other countries that "we do not want something to happen which will later cause great pain and suffering here. We want to sound a warning to you, that this runaway economy that you are developing on the strength of unlimited exports to the United States is not to your best interests because there must be a day of reckoning to come."

My friend from South Carolina has referred to the statement made by a distinguished North Carolinian, Mr. Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills at Kannapolis, N.C., a few days ago. While that has been made a part of the record, I think it may be well to point out some of the facts sets forth in the statement

of Mr. Cannon. He says that between 1947 and 1961 there has been a decrease of 34 percent in textile employment in the United States. One out of three jobs are gone at a time when the population of our country has grown phenomenally, at a time when our economy has been strong, and at a time when people would be in a position to buy more, and not less, of domestic textiles. So we see that this is a cause for real concern.

The number of cotton spindles in our country, according to Mr. Cannon, in the period between 1947 and 1961 has decreased by 32 percent. The profit on sales during that period has decreased by 77 percent and the profits on net worth have decreased by 78 percent. It takes no trained economist to interpret these facts for what they are. Not only are we taking away one-third of the jobs of our people in the textile industry, but we are destroying the incentive for those who have the money to invest it in the textile industry. We are bringing about, by reason of the reduction in earning capacity, a situation where our industry does not have the funds which they should have to continue their modernization programs so as to stay a jump ahead of these foreign competitors.

These are facts which are well known to most people who care to look at what has happened in recent days in the industry. You say, "well, you are talking in a provincial way; you are talking only of an industry which affects your people, you are not looking at the welfare of the entire Nation."

To that, my friends, I say I believe that there are certain fundamental and elemental facts which bear out that what we are contending and what we are trying to do today in preserving this textile industry is consistent with the best interests of the entire Nation and the economy of the Nation.

I would like briefly to mention some of the facts, the textile facts of life, if you please. The textile industry is a basic industry whose operations directly affect the strength of the national economy.

It is the largest employer of production and related workers in the manufacturing industries of the Nation. It accounts for about 9 percent of the national income originating in manufacturing. It spends in excess of \$22 billion per annum for wages, material, and equipment. It supplies about \$340 million per annum in revenues to State and local governments in taxpayments. It supplies from \$300 to \$400 million per annum in revenue to the Federal Government in income tax payments. It represents a capital investment at book value in excess of \$8 billion.

The textile industry has been found to be essential to the national security by any standard; the military and civilian populace depend on it absolutely for the very essentials of clothing, bedding, protective wear, sanitation, and surgical textile goods for every season and every possible climate, plus the specialized textile applications to emergency civilian housing and military equipment needs.

Since the demands on the industry increase in direct proportion to increases

in population for civilian wear, and in direct proportion to the global nature of our Nation's position of leadership for both emergency civilian and routine military textile product needs, the textile industry has an obvious requirement for growth.

The investment required to finance the needed growth in the industry cannot be attracted, as I have heretofore pointed out, under the submarginal profit ratios. There must be an opportunity to earn a reasonable return if we are to expect our people to invest their money in the industry.

The textile industry is suffering a loss of employment, production, and productive capacity under the present circumstances, and due to its size, and its ever-widening span of economic activity in chemicals, rubber, petroleum, and many other commodities it seems to me that the distress in the industry might well be said to be an economic distress touching practically every shore of industrial activity in this economic ocean of ours.

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield.

Mr. KORNEGAY. The gentleman has very graphically cited a number of important and interesting figures in the economic field relating to textiles. I wonder if he has the figure on the number of textile employees as compared with all American industry.

Mr. WHITENER. I can say to the gentleman that while I do not have any exact figures before me, my memory is that 12 percent of the people engaged in the manufacturing industry in the country find their employment in textiles.

Mr. KORNEGAY. That is the information I have. I knew the gentleman, as an expert in the field, would substantiate my ideas. I have also been advised it is one of the largest industries in the United States.

Mr. WHITENER. I am not sure about that, but I know that if 12 out of every 100 people who are employed in manufacturing industries find their employment in the textile industry, whether the textile industry is 1st, 2d, 3d or 10th, we should all be concerned about the decline which we have observed in the industry by reason of unfair foreign competition.

Mr. KORNEGAY. I know that my colleague has been intensely interested in the international negotiations that have gone on with reference to the international treaty or agreement that was recently concluded in Geneva.

Mr. WHITENER. Yes.

Mr. KORNEGAY. An agreement involving 19 textile producers of the world. I am also advised it has not been signed by any of them as yet.

I wonder if the gentleman would care to give us the benefit of his thinking on the enforceability of this agreement; that is, what will happen after this agreement is executed and entered into if any one of the subscribing nations fails to live up to the obligations of the agreement.

Mr. WHITENER. Let me say to the gentleman I suppose accuracy would compel us to say it is no agreement at

all. It is a so-called arrangement which has not been signed as yet by all of the parties who have agreed upon it at Geneva. The arrangement is heralded in the press as a 5-year arrangement, pegging the imports at not more than those of 1961, I believe it is. But upon reading this rather nebulous document, one readily sees it is not a 5-year arrangement. Any one of the signatory countries in this arrangement has the right at the end of the year, any one year, to request a review. Then I presume it would go before the committee which is set up by this arrangement, and they may get their rate of exports increased.

That brings out what the gentleman, I presume, was alluding to a while ago when he addressed a question to the gentleman from South Carolina. We are now very much interested in the outcome of the section 22 hearing before the Tariff Commission on the 8½-cents per pound cotton differential between our domestic manufacturers and foreign textile manufacturers, which amounts to \$42.50 a bale in cotton. That is American-grown cotton. We are told that the Japanese at the Tariff Commission hearing issued a threat that they would not sign the Geneva arrangement if the decision in the Tariff Commission matter was adverse to Japan and favorable to the American industry and cotton producers. So it has not been signed. This is further interesting to me because we have now pending in the House of Representatives in the Ways and Means Committee a bill, H.R. 9900, the so-called foreign trade bill.

It is a cat-and-mouse game now with the Tariff Commission apparently trying to await the action of Congress on H.R. 9900 before they make a decision. Japan is sitting over there waiting for the Tariff Commission and the Congress before they make a decision—before putting their name down to something that they have agreed to. Some of us here in the House who are a little apprehensive about the provisions of this so-called trade bill are hoping that in some way Congress can sit out both these groups, the Tariff Commission and the Japanese Government, and see what they do before we make up our minds about what to do on the Trade Act. So, it is one of these merry-go-round operations, and it is going to be interesting to see who falls off first.

Mr. KORNEGAY. And the Congress is on the short end, is it not?

Mr. WHITENER. Well, of course, I do not think that is necessarily true, because we have now the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as amended, which has certainly been a terrible thing in its administration as far as the textile industry is concerned. We could extend it for a year or 2 years if the evil day comes, if it is an evil day. But, those are things which would require one to have a crystal ball to be able to answer, and I have not had any training in the field of clairvoyance, so I would not be able to predict what may come of all these various stones that have been falling in the economic pond.

Mr. KORNEGAY. I want to commend the gentleman for his diligence and

leadership in this matter and say certainly that he is fighting a valiant battle and a most just battle, one that I am sure has the support of a large number of people of this country and a large number of Members of this House.

Mr. WHITENER. I thank the gentleman. I want to say this, without pleading modesty falsely, that one who was raised in the textile industry, in a textile village, who is a member of a family which has had its livelihood in the textile industry, at the machines and in management, and one who lives in a great little city whose very lifeblood is the textile industry, really is not being courageous when he advocates something which means so much to him. Perhaps I could be accused of being selfish. I hope I am not selfish.

I say to the gentleman, with the hope that I am not too personal about my own experience, that as a high school boy it was a textile plant which afforded me an opportunity to earn money in the summer. That employment enabled me to earn the money with which to go on through high school and then, as I entered college, to find employment in a textile mill in the summer. That made the difference in going to school or not going to school. Those are things which cause one to have difficulty in being exactly reasonable about this thing that we call the textile industry of America.

I look in my community and throughout my congressional district at young men in high school and in college who even today—when it is not as convenient to mills to give summer work as it was when I was a boy—are finding jobs there.

Mr. Speaker, I remember just last summer as I went through the Laurel Manufacturing Co. in Rutherfordton, N.C., in my congressional district. The manager of that mill, my good friend, Tom O'Conner, took me through his plant. He took great pride in introducing me to the various college boys to whom he was able to give summer employment. One very bright young gentleman who had graduated from one of our finer educational institutions, Davidson College, and who is now in medical school, was helping pay his expenses by working at that plant during summer for several years. What a sense of pride my friend, Mr. O'Conner, had when he said to me, "Come here; I want you to meet my doctor."

Mr. Speaker, this young man and many others, I am sure, will look back upon this period of their life, as I look back to the early thirties, and have a real sense of appreciation for this great industry—an American industry—which in the American way gives a boy an opportunity to earn a livelihood for himself and earn money for his education. To do as one of the late, great Governors of North Carolina said at the turn of the century, "To burgeon forth and develop his talents to the fullest." This is the thing we are talking about.

The textile industry is not the only industry engaged in this battle. There are other great industries that are feeling the same pangs. Perhaps these economic pangs are not so acutely felt in

other major industries as by employers in the textile industry. My only hope is that we will approach this great problem—and it is a great problem—with a sense of fairness to our own people which will equal the sense of unfairness which we have seen displayed by some in high places toward those who earn their livelihood in the U.S. textile industry, as well as other great industries.

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I shall be happy to yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I take this time in order to compliment both of the gentlemen, Mr. HEMPHILL, of South Carolina and Mr. WHITENER, of North Carolina, for the very excellent manner in which they have documented and presented some facts to this House relative to one of this Nation's most outstanding industries. Beyond all doubt the gentlemen have raised some very intriguing and thought-provoking questions.

As both of the gentlemen possibly know, I have at times raised comparable questions in another area, relating to agricultural production, and so on. I think that your service today to the Nation is commendable and certainly worthy of the concern of this Congress.

Mr. WHITENER. I want to thank the gentleman from Minnesota not only for his very complimentary statement, but for his zeal in this cause of preserving our domestic American economy. I know that the gentleman from Minnesota has been one of those who has been concerned about the activity in some of our statistical departments of Government which seem to be fatally bent upon the mischief of including Public Law 480 exports as a part of the great benefit that they say we are getting out of exporting agricultural products. I certainly commend the gentleman for his interest and efforts to assist in the preservation not only of our agricultural economy but of all our basic American economy.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LANGEN] for his participation and strong interest in and support of these attempts to resolve our problems; and the fact that he has an interest not only in the problems of his own area but of all parts of the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to compliment the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER] on his magnificent statement.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

EQUALIZATION OF TAX TREATMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE TRANSFERS

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend

his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, present section 101(a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides that the proceeds of life insurance contracts which have been transferred for value are generally treated as taxable income to the transferee to the extent that such proceeds exceed the consideration and premium paid by the transferee. The only exceptions to this general rule are: First, where a transferred contract has a basis for determining gain or loss in the hands of the transferee determined in whole or in part by reference to such basis of the contract in the hands of the transferor; and, second, where the transferee is the insured himself, a partner of the insured, a partnership in which the insured is a partner or a corporation in which the insured is a shareholder or officer.

I have today introduced a bill which would broaden the second exception to the general rule contained in section 101(a) (2) to include specified additional transferees who are also entitled to exemption from the income tax consequences imposed by this general rule, as much so as are the transferees now enumerated in the second exception mentioned above.

Among the additional transferees to whom my bill applies are the spouse, former spouse, parent, lineal descendant or adopted child of the insured, and a shareholder of a corporation to whom life insurance is transferred for the purpose of funding a buy-and-sell agreement with respect to the stock of a corporation in which the transferee and the insured are shareholders.

I would like to stress that all of the additional transferees specified in my bill are persons who would have an insurable interest in the insured. Moreover, any one of these individuals could initially buy, pay for, and own a new policy of life insurance on the life of the insured without having any part of the proceeds of the policy treated as taxable income. Therefore, it is neither logical nor just that these same individuals should be subject to the adverse income tax consequences imposed by section 101(a) (2).

I would also like to point out that the Government derives virtually no income tax revenue under section 101(a) (2) for the simple reason that those persons who are subject to the general rule contained in that section rarely become transferees for value of life insurance policies because of the adverse income tax results involved. Since this is so, it obviously follows that enactment of my bill would involve little or no loss of revenue to the Government.

In conclusion, I would like to state that the basic principle of my bill is supported by the three major life insurance trade associations in this country; namely, the National Association of Life Underwriters, the American Life Convention and the Life Insurance Association of America, as well as by the American Bar Association.

THE CASE AGAINST GOVERNMENT AID TO THE ARTS

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KEARNS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times, one of the country's foremost advocates of Federal aid to the arts, published on March 25, 1962, in its magazine, an article which set forth in a most persuasive way the case against Government aid to the arts.

The author of the article, Russell Lynes, managing editor of Harper's magazine, seems to be particularly opposed to the Federal Advisory Council on the Arts which President Eisenhower first recommended to the Congress in 1955.

President Eisenhower told the Congress in his 1955 message on the state of the Union:

In the advancement of the various activities which will make our civilization endure and flourish, the Federal Government should do more to give official recognition to the importance of the arts and other cultural activities.

One of the most cogent statements of what such a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts would do was made by Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the November 1960 issue of Equity magazine, the official publication of Actors' Equity Association.

Vice President Nixon declared:

I wholeheartedly support the objective of stimulating the advancement of the performing arts and promoting increased public appreciation of their important role in our national life.

I think that a good first step toward meeting that objective would be a proposal by this administration to create a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Council would explore all aspects of the question—including the proper function of the Federal Government in cultural development—and make recommendations as to the best methods by which we can encourage activity in the performance and appreciation of the arts as well as fostering participation in them.

It seems to me that laying this groundwork is necessary before we go on to consider specific proposals such as the establishment of an independent U.S. Art Foundation.

Russell Lynes, a historian but not a profound student of government, makes no mention of the fact that the proposed Federal Advisory Council on the Arts was authored by former President Eisenhower, and most remarkably, he does not mention former President Eisenhower once in his article which is largely concerned with denouncing this arts proposal of one of our most popular Presidents.

Mr. Lynes' views might be summed up in the expression that "a camel is a horse made by a committee." But this ancient bit of philosophy fails to take account of the fact that a camel can thrive in the desert, while a horse would die.

Certainly, what is needed in the American art desert at this time is the camel-like Federal Advisory Council on the Arts.

Our Federal Government does less about the arts than any other great nation, a fact that Mr. Lynes makes clear, but does not deplore.

Personally I take my stand with former President Eisenhower on this matter of the Federal Advisory Council on the Arts. I am quite certain that former President Eisenhower knows a great deal more about what the Federal Government should do about the arts than Russell Lynes, whose experience with government is obviously of the most rudimentary kind.

However, I include Mr. Lynes' article for the information of my colleagues who may be called upon to vote on the Federal Advisory Council on the Arts before the end of this session.

THE CASE AGAINST GOVERNMENT AID TO THE ARTS

(By Russell Lynes)

Several months ago, at hearings in the U.S. courthouse in New York, Leopold Stokowski warned: "The future of the fine arts in the United States is in great danger." Mr. Stokowski was just one of many performing artists who had gathered at the bedside of culture during a congressional investigation into the plight of the American artist. The burden of their 3 days of testimony was that if the Federal Government did not subsidize the performing arts, an important part of our culture would soon become an item of Americana—as quaint and out of date as the butter tub and the cracker barrel.

It is increasingly apparent that this fear will sooner or later be allayed. The tide seems to be running in favor of direct Government subsidies for the arts. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has already instituted a program of traveling exhibitions and theatrical performances in New York State. Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has come out strongly in favor of Federal aid for opera. And August Heckscher has recently been appointed as a cultural adviser to the White House.

These are signs and portents of an eventual marriage between the fine arts and the Government. The flirtation has, of course, been going on for years.

But art and politics make nervous and scratchy bedfellows and, before their marriage is consummated, I would like to assume the role of an uneasy friend of both parties and issue a few caveats. First, though, let me say briefly why the arts seem willing to throw themselves into the arms of politics and why I view this with misgivings.

There are many friends of the arts in America who believe that it is culturally backward of us not to support our arts from the highest levels of government. West Germany, they point out, has literally scores of theaters and opera houses which benefit from central government support and our talented young singers go there because there is no work for them here. France has its Comédie Française, its opera and its many museums and national monuments supported by the Government. England has its Arts Council which helps to keep alive, among other things, the Old Vic, the Covent Garden Opera, and the Royal Ballet. And there are comparable kinds of support for the performing arts in Belgium, Sweden, and Italy, for example, and, of course, in the Soviet Union and its satellites. If Europe considers that government support of its arts is vital to its cultural welfare, they ask, why should we be uniquely laggard?

There are others who say that, in the battle for the minds of men which characterizes the cold war, we cannot expect to hold up our heads when our Government does nothing (or almost nothing) to show its interest in the arts. There are, these critics acknowledge, some troupes of musicians, dancers, and actors who are sent abroad under the aegis of our State Department but, in general, the quality of our cultural exports does not do us credit and there are too few of them. Why, for example, does not our Government guarantee our being represented at the great Biennale exhibition of painting and sculpture at Venice? Why must private funds be raised through such organizations as art federations and museums for this purpose?

And then there are the bread-and-butter questions. Why should our professional musicians, except perhaps for those in a handful of cities boasting major symphony orchestras (New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, San Francisco), be unable to make a living without doing odd jobs, such as teaching or playing in jazz combos? Why should our small communities be unable to support professional repertory theaters? Why should our many talented young artists lack the opportunities to make a living doing what they are good at and passionately wish to pursue?

These are valid questions that deserve serious answers. It is, however, a curious contradiction that the enthusiasm for the arts in America today is so great that if one suggests that the arts should not be directly subsidized by the Government, one runs the risk of being branded a Philistine.

If one points out, for example, that the arts have never been so well supported in America as they are now—that there has never been so much tax money spent on them, such large and enthusiastic audiences, so many people crowding our museums, traveling hundreds of miles to music festivals, organizing community theaters and planning exhibitions of local artists—one does nothing but whet the appetites of those who want the Government to get into the act.

If one suggests that the patronage of the arts in America is unique in the world, that it has grown out of the needs and desires of the community and not out of an aristocratic tradition and that there is strength in this, one is answered with, "Look at how many people go to the opera in Italy."

If one suggests that we are not Italy, that our performing artists enjoy a far higher standard of living than artists anywhere else in the world, one is reminded that it is undignified to have to pass the hat to support our operas and symphonies. (It is not, however, considered undignified to pass the hat, to furnish support for our colleges, hospitals, community services, orphanages, or camps for underprivileged children.)

If one mentions the fact that our tax-free foundations contribute more to the support of the arts than the Arts Council in England does to the British arts, the answer is a look of incredulity.

If one says he is against direct Government subsidies for the arts but is all for hiring artists, just as one hires technicians, to perform services for our Government overseas, the answer is, "What's the difference?"

Ask the artist. He will tell you that there is a difference between payment for services rendered and subsidies for culture. He would rather be considered a professional than an ornament.

No one with whom I have talked about these matters believes that there are likely to be Government subsidies large enough to do more than slightly blunt the edge of the financial problems of the performing artists. But even a drop in the bucket, they believe, will give the arts a status in America which they do not now enjoy. For the Gov-

ernment to recognize the arts officially will give them dignity and prove to the world that we are culturally serious.

In the early and artistically optimistic days of the Kennedy administration, there was a good deal of enthusiastic talk about a Cabinet post for a minister of culture. Such talk now seems to have died to a whisper. But if there is going to be direct Government subsidy of the arts, there has to be someone to administer it, and there is now a proposal before Congress to establish a Federal Arts Council.

The bill is a modest one. It does not ask for subsidies; it merely asks that the President be authorized to appoint a council of 21 men and women widely recognized for their knowledge of or experience in the arts to recommend ways to maintain and increase the cultural resources of the United States and propose methods to encourage private initiative in the arts. It sounds as innocuous as a literary tea party and about as likely to come to any useful conclusions; but it is intended as a way of studying the needs of the arts in America (which badly need studying) and, hopefully, of arriving at ways in which the Government can lend its direct support.

This is only a foot in the door. But I would be happy to see the foot withdrawn before it gets beyond the threshold. I yield to no one in my belief that the arts need all the support they can get, but some kinds of support make trouble. I am not worried about creeping socialism in the arts but about creeping mediocrity. The less the arts have to do with our political processes, I believe, the healthier they will be, the more respected, the more important to Americans, and the more productive.

Last year, when the Arts Council bill was proposed to the 87th Congress (its sponsors were Representatives JOHN V. LINDSAY, of New York, and FRANK THOMPSON, JR., of New Jersey), it came a cropper; 173 Congressmen voted against it.

Herman Kenin, president of the American Federation of Musicians, remarked with some bitterness: "A handful of willful men on Capitol Hill laughed the proposal off the floor of the House of Representatives while speculating aloud if poker playing might not also be considered a performing art. Is this the kind of statesmanship to which we must entrust our national culture?"

Our statesmen are going to have another opportunity to consider our national culture. The bill is being reintroduced. Without any intention of impugning the cultural motives or aspirations of many of our Congressmen (they need no impugning from me), I would like to suggest that the arts are a sitting duck for any politician who feels the need of making personal headlines. I would also like to suggest that the marriage of art and politics is likely to breed a subspecies of tame and docile progeny which only the most complacent mother country could love.

It's an old story.

In March 1919, Vanity Fair published an article called "Art in Politics" by Robert Benchley. There was talk then, as there is now, about a Secretary of Fine Arts in the Cabinet. "But what will it do to politics?" Benchley asked. That question will bear repeating: What will it do to politics? "Let us consider," Benchley went on, "the campaign slogans which would greet us on the fences and in the streetcars." He gave some examples:

"Vote for John A. Ossip. He Kept Us Out of Postimpressionism."

"Down With the Nude in Art. Vote for Horace W. Pickrell and the Sanctity of the Home."

"George Washington Never Heard of Elie Nadelman. What Was Good Enough for Washington Is Good Enough for Henry L. Wrapper. Give Him Your Vote."

Twenty-five years after Benchley wrote this, the painter, George Biddle, circularized

his fellow artists to see what they thought about the idea of a Federal Bureau of the Fine Arts. Biddle reported that John Sloan replied: "Sure, it would be fine to have a Ministry of the Fine Arts in this country. Then we'd know where the enemy is."

Two years later, in 1946, the State Department organized an exhibition of paintings to be circulated in Europe. Foreign governments, according to our cultural attachés, had asked for such a show. The pictures were being exhibited in Prague when the State Department issued instructions to have them shipped back to America. The House Appropriations Committee was gunning for the State Department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs and the arts provided the perfect target.

"I have seen pictures of the paintings," declared Representative Fred E. Busbey, of Illinois. "Some of them are so weird that one cannot tell without prompting which side is up. The movement of modern art is a revolution against the conventional and natural things of life as expressed in art. * * * Institutions that have been venerated through the ages are ridiculed."

"Without exception," the Congressman continued, "the paintings in the State Department's group that portray a person make him or her unnatural. The skin is not reproduced as it would be naturally, but as a sullen, ashen gray. Features of the face are always depressed and melancholy. That is what the Communists and other extremists want to portray. They want to tell the foreigners that the people are despondent, broken down or of hideous shape—thereof dissatisfied with their lot and eager for a change."

And Busbey was not alone. Circus folk addressed a complaint to the White House because they did not like a painting of a circus girl by Yasuo Kuniyoshi that was in the exhibition. President Truman agreed with them. "If that's art," he said, "I'm a Hottentot!"

As a result of this sort of esthetic criticism, the pictures were disposed of as "war surplus" to two conservative southern colleges for about 10 cents on the dollar.

During the depression of the 1930's, when the Government was more deeply involved in the arts than it had ever been before or has been since, the WPA theater project produced a series of shows called the Living Newspaper. One newspaper criticized Mussolini's Italy, and the Government stepped in and prevented the show from raising its curtain. On the face of it and in retrospect, such Government interference seems silly. Whatever the circumstances, when the Government is involved in subsidizing the arts, it cannot and will not keep its hands off them.

Those who are eager to see the establishment of a Federal Council of the Arts are hopeful that such a body would stand between the Congress and the artist and keep the former from beleaguering the latter. They believe that its prestige would give the arts a leg up, would raise the status of the artist and, if not silence, at least subdue the kinds of attacks on the arts made by publicity-seeking Congressmen.

This seems to me largely wishful thinking.

In the first place, the Council will be made up of political appointees, and it will be an official body. It will represent expert opinion in the eyes of those who appoint it. Under the Kennedy administration such a council would, I have no doubt, include some progressive but also well-established practitioners and administrators of the arts.

It almost surely would not include any young artists who are eager to upset the applecart, who are tired of abstract expressionism (which has become the new academy), or who believe that all too much money is spent on performances of "Aida" (sometimes including the cost of elephants), and

would like to see that money go to the performance of electronic music.

The Council would, in other words, be a safe, sane, and moderate committee with a tolerance of experimentation, an uncle-like interest in the aspiring young, and a suitable regard for raising the level of the public taste. It would be a committee and, like all committees that seek to pass judgment on the arts, it would attempt to reconcile a great many different points of view about taste.

Some years ago Sir Herbert Read, the distinguished art critic and historian, said: "I have served on many [art] committees and in my experience only one of three things can happen: (1) something is chosen which offends nobody, because its virtues are negative; or (2) a little bit of everything is chosen to please everybody; or (3) the committee agrees to be realistic and allow one member to make the choice for all of them. The committee, that is to say, resigns its function in despair." It is unlikely that a Council on the Fine Arts would resign in despair.

Suppose that the political appointments to the Council on the Fine Arts were to be made by Senator BARRY GOLDWATER rather than by President Kennedy. I do not pretend to know what Senator GOLDWATER's tastes in music and art are, but it seems to me reasonable to guess that if we were to have a conservative government we would also have a conservative arts council that would represent the rightwing of the art world.

It was the rightwing of the art world that inspired the attacks of Michigan Congressman George A. Dondero in the late 1940's against an art exhibition organized by some private citizens to be shown in a veterans' hospital. Dondero's attack, like Busbey's, pilloried the art as Communist propaganda. He also attacked the same State Department exhibition that Busbey went after.

Dondero said (among many other things): "I cannot praise the works of expressionism, futurism, cubism, and other isms. * * * Why turn away from the really beautiful? Art must unite and uplift the people in their feelings, thoughts, and aspirations. * * * And he added: 'Art must forgo the higher esthetics of modernism. * * * Art has again been invested with the great ideas of patriotism.'"

It was an organization called the American Artists Professional League, none of whose members were represented by the pictures in the State Department exhibition, that fed the fuel to Dondero's fires. This was in 1949. Slightly more than 4 years ago, there was a similar outburst about the exhibition that was selected for the Brussels Fair.

But there is another difficulty in involving the Government officially in the arts, especially if that involvement includes (as it probably will) subsidies to the performing arts. There is no way for the arts to get Federal subsidies without accountability to the people for how the money is spent.

This means, of course, that those who administer the subsidies first must decide what is art and what is not art, and they will have to draw the line between the "popular" arts and the "serious" arts, a distinction that is increasingly difficult to define. Is "West Side Story" popular and "The Threepenny Opera" serious? Such a decision can be made only on the basis of quality, not on the basis of intent.

Is the Government going to subsidize Hollywood as well as repertory theater in Minneapolis? (One could argue that nobody, but nobody, needs to be subsidized more than Hollywood does. Look at how its artistic standards have collapsed because, as its apologists say, "It can no longer make money out of good and serious pictures.")

Having decided what is serious, it will follow that those who dispense the funds will also decide what is safe—perhaps not

Dondero-proof (that would be going too far) but able to be defended with reasonable equanimity before a congressional committee.

One of the ways that a congressional committee can be made respectful is by market values. It is far easier to defend the considerable expense of a symphony orchestra, for example, than a recital of the works of John Cage and his prepared piano which has interest for only a small audience. It is easy to defend Shakespearean repertory, but how would one defend performances of the nihilist theater, of Brecht and Beckett, before a congressional committee?

I am aware that no Council on the Fine Arts will involve itself in details like these; their subsidies will, in all probability, be granted to the States which will then grant them to cultural institutions such as orchestras, theaters, ballet companies, and operas. But over this money there will be a pall of take it easy. The result, almost inevitably, will be to perpetuate the standard orchestral repertory, the respectable artists, and the tried-and-true drama from Shakespeare through Shaw, with a few experimental plays thrown in for spice.

A Council of the Fine Arts will be expected to give status to the arts. It will. But to which arts? I commend such a council to the conservative and to those who want to keep art what is called safe. I do not commend it to those who believe that the function of art is to push back the horizons of truth and experience and discovery.

The picture that keeps coming to my mind as I think about the involvement of the Government with art is of the Laocoön group with its three anguished figures, a huge man and two boys, entangled in serpents and fighting for their lives. It might be worth putting it on the Council's letterhead, when and if—for it is thoroughly respectable art.

Francis Henry Taylor, the late director of the Metropolitan Museum said: "Economics are economics, and esthetics are esthetics, but for the love of God, let's not continue mixing them up."

I would like to amend this to read: "Politics are politics and art is art, and for the love of art, let them be free of each other."

CLEANER AIR WEEK AWARD

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SCHENCK] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, since each of us can do nothing but breathe the air in which we are located and since life can exist for only a very few minutes without air, the matter of the kind and amount of pollutants in the air becomes of very special and personal concern.

A great deal of study and consideration is being given by officials throughout the Nation to these problems. Highly qualified scientific personnel representing many professions are constantly seeking ways and means to protect the air from contaminants injurious to health, vegetation, and personal properties of all kinds. Some pollutants require only protective measures which are simple and relatively inexpensive while others require complicated and expensive treatment and devices to adequately meet the problems of protecting public health and personal property.

All of these problems require the attention of well-trained personnel and the cooperation of business, industry, and the public.

Officials of the city of Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Speaker, have long recognized their responsibilities in this field by the appropriation of funds, the employment of competent and trained personnel and the approval of necessary ordinances. Business and industry have cooperated to the highest possible degree in their constant effort to meet their responsibilities in the best public interest.

Mr. Charles Howison, executive secretary of the Air Pollution Control League of Greater Cincinnati and national chairman of the Cleaner Air Week Committee of the Air Pollution Control Association presented an award to the city of Dayton, Ohio, on March 21, 1962.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very pleasing and gratifying honor well deserved by the officials of the city of Dayton. Under unanimous consent I include the remarks made by Mr. Howison on this occasion to be made a part of my report:

Mayor Somers, ladies and gentleman, I am happy to be here today for the purpose of presenting the National Cleaner Air Week Award of the Air Pollution Control Association to the city of Dayton for its outstanding achievements last year in advancing the knowledge and practice of air pollution control.

When the Air Pollution Control Association established the annual observance of Cleaner Air Week, 13 years ago, there was set in motion a powerful force for conserving a natural resource basic to health, and to life itself. That force is an informed public opinion which is increasingly facing the fact that clean air is obtainable without sacrifice of essential industrial activity.

As our cities and industries continue to grow, the task of preventing unpleasant and dangerous contamination of the air we breathe becomes at once more complex and more urgent. More must be learned about the causes and effects of air pollution and about the most effective measures for its control. And then this knowledge must be translated into action.

Cleaner Air Week, in late October, provides an excellent occasion to review our progress, needs, and problems in this important area of conservation and public health, and to focus public attention on the need for more effective programs of air pollution control all across the country.

As national chairman of Cleaner Air Week for the past 13 years, I have watched the competition for the annual Cleaner Air Week Award grow immensely tougher every year, and it is gratifying to see that more metropolitan areas are qualifying for this award.

I was particularly gratified at the invitation to participate in Dayton's Cleaner Air Week Award because your city is world famous in engineering leadership, and this represents an excellent opportunity to give air pollution control credit where that credit is due—to the engineer.

It is not widely appreciated but our engineers have been responsible for almost all our advances in air pollution control. Anybody can sniff the air and report air pollution, but we're all glad to have the engineer at the controls.

I believe that America's engineers, who have been responsible for just about all of our air pollution control progress, would appreciate a little hint getting out to the public that they have played an important part in controlling air pollution problems.

They became closely involved in air pollution as a side effect of their research, development, operation, and maintenance achieve-

ments that created today's great industrial complex. We can thank them for helping provide us with the highest living standards in history. They are the architects of our economy, and—as such—the "fall guys" for some of its less desirable byproducts.

The engineers have accepted the responsibility for the control of air pollution and have practically written the book of control progress. All around Dayton you can see engineering's contribution to the more efficient use of our atmosphere.

The many control devices installed by co-operating industry throughout this metropolitan area invariably carry the stamp of the engineer. Every major control breakthrough has been engineered. The engineers and industries—and, in fact, everyone who is concerned with costs—will be interested in a survey of air pollution control progress among 32 cities, which is reported in the March issue of *Air Engineering*.

This survey of 32 major cities ranks Dayton fifth after New York, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, and Youngstown in industrial expenditures for air pollution control during the years 1960 and 1961. The fifth ranking position in this survey speaks eloquently for Dayton's effort to clean up the city's atmosphere.

Dayton industry's cleanup bill ran up to \$1.2 million over the last 2 years. That adds up to a formidable effort any way you look at it—but consider, further, that the million-plus only bought the machines.

Operators and maintenance men are required to keep them going—just as if they were profit producers. And, don't forget the taxman.

His bill takes no notice that the only product of this equipment has to be hauled away and stored.

Oh, yes—industry does get a return—the satisfaction of fulfilling its responsibility as a good neighbor to the people of Dayton.

That's why I'm particularly glad to participate in this Cleaner Air Week Award today in recognition of an air pollution control program that is paying off in maintaining Dayton's position as one of America's most livable cities.

Mayor Somers, I take this opportunity to congratulate you—and the citizens of Dayton—for their engineering accomplishments in the field of air pollution control. And, as national chairman of the Cleaner Air Week Committee of the Air Pollution Control Association, it is my privilege and pleasure to present this 1961 certificate of award to the city of Dayton for its outstanding educational campaign during Cleaner Air Week last October.

CANARY ISLANDS ESTABLISHING NEW CONCERNS TO MANUFACTURE HAVANA CIGARS WITH CUBAN TOBACCO TO BE SHIPPED INTO THE UNITED STATES: ADMINISTRATION FINALLY PLUGS THIS LOOPHOLE IN CUBAN EMBARGO

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, on March 12, as appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 3816, I brought to the attention of the Congress the existing loophole in the Cuban embargo as it relates to Cuban tobacco, in that the Treasury

Department had ruled that the importation of Havana cigars containing Cuban tobacco from friendly foreign countries was not barred by this embargo order.

In those remarks I included a letter from Fred G. Dutton, Assistant Secretary of State, in which he confirmed this fact and stated further:

There is no indication of any significant increase since the effective date of the embargo in the importation of cigars manufactured abroad from Cuban tobacco. The Department, in cooperation with other agencies of the Government, is watching for any changes in the pattern of U.S. trade with any country which may result from the embargo. If future developments indicate that the objective of the embargo is not being realized, we will take appropriate action under existing law or under such legislation as might be enacted.

It being obvious that the administration had no intention of closing this loophole unless forced to do so, I introduced H.R. 10665 to legislatively prevent the shipping of Cuban products to this country through friendly nations.

I submit, as proof positive that the Canary Islands, which I previously referred to as one of the friendly nations, is attempting to export to this country Havana cigars, a recent brochure which I received in the mail from a New York distributor. Incidentally, many questioned my statement at the time. That brochure, printed on behalf of the Don Miguel cigar manufacturing industry in the Canary Islands, opens with the statement:

In the face of the steadily worsening condition in the supply of Havana cigars, a new concern has been established in the benign and beautiful Canary Islands * * * one that is founded on a long and great tradition in finest Havana cigarmaking.

It further goes on to state:

With a limitless supply of superb Havana leaf that will continue to be available through normal channels of supply, Don Miguel is a permanent enterprise that will continue in years to come irrespective of whether or not the factories in Havana are ever recovered by their rightful owners.

The legendary adventurers from Castile that opened the Western Hemisphere to exploration centuries ago have a modern counterpart in the opening of this new center for fine cigarmaking in the Canary Islands by men whose traditional skills and standards are renowned throughout the world.

I understand these brochures are being circulated by the thousands throughout this country for the obvious purpose of absorbing the Havana cigar market and with the obvious objective of taking up the slack that will become evident in the near future if the Havana cigar industry continues to decrease production because of the cutoff of Cuban tobacco by the embargo.

I submit this as evidence which I am sure would have been duplicated by other companies in the near future unless the administration had taken action immediately which put these foreign cigarmaking industries on notice that this country would not permit the embargo against Communist Cuba to be circumvented through foreign countries' manufacturing Havana cigars, which gives Cuba the much-needed dollar or

other spendable currency support which the embargo intends, on the surface, to cut off.

I include the full brochure in the RECORD at this point, for all to see and to judge for themselves as to whether my charge has been correct that this loophole existed, that friendly foreign countries were preparing to take advantage of the loophole, and that it was incumbent upon the administration to close this loophole, as I had demanded, before it was too late and before friendly countries created new industries or expanded existing industries in contemplation of shipping Havana cigars to the United States through this gaping loophole.

The administration had indicated that at some future date it may consider invoking the Trading With the Enemy Act to prevent this, but this I charged is a promise for future action rather than action now when action now is the only solution. Also, a research of the circumstances under which the Trading With the Enemy Act has been invoked by Presidential proclamation clearly shows that no precedent exists for using that existing legislation in a situation such as this. Likewise, commonsense indicates that the administration, particularly with its vacillating attitude, would not risk incurring the ill will of a friendly foreign country by accusing it of trading with the enemy, which would be the effect of invoking this particular strong measure. Therefore, I stated categorically in my opinion this administration promise in the future is another one which will not be kept and is as phony as a \$3 bill.

Even since the preparation of these remarks, again I have received additional evidence that new industries are being considered for cigar manufacturing with Cuban tobacco in the Canary Islands, in this instance inquiries by Mr. Benjamin Menendez with offices in Madrid, Spain, to cigar distributors in New York as to their purchasing Havana cigars made at the Canary Islands and indicating his interest in establishing "a short filler plant in the Canary Islands similar to the one I had in Cuba" and indicating that the "quality and preparation will be the same as before" which can only be interpreted, as indicated in the letter of transmittal to me by the Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, to mean that such a factory will use Cuban tobacco. The covering letter, together with two enclosures from Mr. Menendez, are included for the RECORD.

I therefore renewed my request that action be taken immediately, through the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, to close this loophole and advise friendly foreign countries that the embargo will not be permitted to be circumvented in this fashion whether it relates to tobacco or any other product originating in Cuba. I announced that if the administration was unwilling to take this action, then it would be my intention to press for favorable action on my bill.

It is interesting to note that over the weekend, after this constant insistence on my part, and on the part of many in

the cigarmaking industry, and the introduction of my bill, that the administration has finally conceded that I was correct from the outset, that the only way to close this loophole was through a Treasury ruling upsetting the previous ruling, and that, further, it was necessary to do so immediately rather than to wait as was intended in the letter which I quoted from Secretary Dutton at the beginning of these remarks. I trust the administration will now circulate this ruling to all friendly foreign countries that have existing such cigarmaking industries or potential for same so that they will be put on notice as I had requested.

Now if this is followed up with substantial and concrete assistance to the industries and employees such as immediately putting into effect the Manpower Development and Training Act, together with favorable consideration on my bill to permit exemption from import duties of Cuban tobacco held in bond, to give these industries operating capital, some additional needed concrete assistance will thus be provided. I intend to press for favorable action in these areas as well.

THE HOME OF DON MIGUEL

In the face of the steadily worsening condition in the supply of Havana cigars, a new concern has been established in the benign and beautiful Canary Islands—one that is founded on a long and great tradition in finest Havana cigarmaking.

In the tiny nest of the exceedingly beautiful and historic Canary Islands which enjoy the same benign climate because they are within approximately the same parallels of latitude as Cuba although a hemisphere away, a great and a most encouraging event is taking place for cigar smokers the world over.

The legendary adventurers from Castile that opened the Western Hemisphere to exploration centuries ago, have a modern counterpart in the opening of this new center for fine cigarmaking in the Canary Islands by men whose traditional skills and standards are renowned throughout the world.

For Don Miguel will from the beginning identify only the finest cigar product that can be made in keeping with a dedicated purpose to carry forward as before a tradition of excellence that made the name Havana preeminent. With a limitless supply of superb Havana leaf that will continue to be available through normal channels of supply, Don Miguel is a permanent enterprise that will continue in years to come irrespective of whether or not the factories in Havana are ever recovered by their rightful owners.

The production under the name Don Miguel comprises a range of sizes corresponding to those of Monte Cristo. Presently available are four sizes in limited quantities.

Your selection of Don Miguel cigars we know you will find to be a rewarding experience. We hope to continue to serve your connoisseur preferences in the years to come by maintaining Don Miguel at its preeminent level in customer prestige.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC.,
March 22, 1962.

Hon. WILLIAM C. CRAMER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CRAMER: This is in further reference to our letter of March 8 with which we sent to you a copy of a resolution of our board of directors which urged the President of the United States to make the Cuban embargo total in all aspects.

You will recall that in our letter we expressed deep concern about the apparent loopholes in the embargo order as issued and the interpretations of it by the Foreign Assets Control Division of the Treasury Department.

In substantiation of our concern as being a real one, we enclose photocopies of letters received by two of our association member manufacturers which are self-explanatory. In our opinion these letters give recognition to the feasibility of importing into the United States tobacco from Cuba which has been substantially transformed in a friendly third country.

We are mindful of the fact that these letters do not specify that Cuban tobacco is involved. However, the statement that "quality will be the same as before" carries with it the strong implication that reference is being made to Cuban tobacco. Moreover, if not Cuban tobacco, what would be the justification for making scrap in the Canary Islands for the American market. The short filler plant which the letters refer to as having been operated in Cuba was a large one which to our knowledge processed only Cuban tobacco.

This material is being presented to you to keep you posted on developments and also to indicate the need for prompt and positive action to make the embargo total in effect to insure that proposed operations such as this, as well as others, do not get underway and thereby defeat the avowed intent of the President's embargo proclamation.

Respectfully yours,
CARL J. CARLSON,
President.

CELESTINO MENÉNDEZ GARCIA,
Madrid, March 17, 1962.

MR. RUBEN PÉREZ,
Care of General Cigar Co.,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. PÉREZ: I have in mind to establish a short filler plant in the Canary Islands similar to the one I had in Cuba, and would like to know your valuable opinion as to the possibility of selling it in the American market; of course, quality and preparation will be same as before, and prices competitive.

Any comment on it will be greatly appreciated and of course held strictly confidential.

Thanking you in advance and with kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,
BENJAMIN MENÉNDEZ.

CELESTINO MENÉNDEZ GARCIA,
Madrid, March 17, 1962.

MR. STANLEY KAISER,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. KAISER: I have in mind to establish a short filler plant in the Canary Islands similar to the one I had in Cuba, and would like to know your valuable opinion as to the possibility of selling it in the American market; of course, quality and preparation will be same as before, and prices competitive.

Any comment on it will be greatly appreciated and of course held strictly confidential.

Thanking you in advance and with kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,
BENJAMIN MENÉNDEZ.

OUR SENIOR CITIZENS MUST HAVE ADEQUATE MEDICAL CARE

MR. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCKLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is vital that the present Congress enact into law a bill to provide proper and decent health security for our senior citizens. Persons over 65 have two to three times more chronic illness than younger people. Our elderly citizens have annual medical bills that are double those of persons under 65, but their annual income is about half of that of the rest of the people. People over 65 are hospitalized about three times longer than those who are younger. Such stays in the hospital are very costly. Hospital costs have more than tripled in the last 15 years.

I agree with President Kennedy that the King-Anderson bill introduced in the Congress is the only bill which would provide full and adequate medical care for the aged. Passage of the King-Anderson bill would result in a health insurance program for persons over 65 under the social security system.

Under this health insurance program a person over 65 could enter a hospital and stay for up to 90 days paying only \$10 a day for the first 9 days and have the remaining 81 days paid in full. After discharge from the hospital, that same person could receive 180 days of skilled care at a nursing home. The plan also pays the cost of all hospital outpatient diagnostic services in excess of \$20. Under this bill a person would be entitled to home health services with a maximum of 240 visits a year. Other services given without cost would include nurses and therapists.

The cost of these health insurance benefits would be entirely self-financed by an increase in social security contributions of one-quarter of 1 percent each by the employer and the employee. At the present time, the employee pays a social security tax on his first \$4,800 of annual earnings. If the King-Anderson bill becomes law, he will pay on his first \$5,200 of his earnings.

This plan is the only fair and humane proposal for decent and adequate medical care of the aged. It is definitely not socialized medicine. This program would in no way interfere with a person's choice of doctor, hospital or nurse.

I have carefully studied other health insurance proposals and have found each and every alternative plan to be unfair and inadequate in its protection for persons over 65.

The good health of our senior citizens is extremely important to all of us. Everything possible must be done to prolong their lives in the best of health. Men and women over 65 must not be burdened with costly hospital bills, doctors' bills and the like. We must enact into law the King-Anderson bill, which supports President Kennedy's plan of medical care for the aged.

I shall do everything in my power in the present session of Congress to help President Kennedy make this enlightened and just program of medical care for the aged become the law of our land. As Americans, we can do no less.

PRESENTATION OF OSCARS BY ACADEMY OF MOTION PICTURE ARTS AND SCIENCES

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. CORMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to direct the attention of my colleagues to an event dear to the hearts of Californians and to people the world over. I refer to the annual awards of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences—the presentation of Oscars for notable film accomplishments of last year.

The motion picture industry, which has long been a significant element in our Nation's economy, is particularly important to my congressional district, where many of its facilities are located, in which many of its employees live, and from where so much of its creativity springs. The industry directly employs thousands of people, and through its varied operations helps to employ thousands more in related industries. More important, perhaps, it brings untold enjoyment into the daily lives of millions, both at home and abroad.

By providing an incentive for artists, creators and technicians to strive for an increasingly better product, the Oscar awards have helped raise the standards of motion picture production and made the American film industry the finest in the world.

This year's Oscar show marks the 34th presentation since the founding of the academy. On next April 9, it will be broadcast and telecast over the combined facilities of the American Broadcasting Co. and the Canadian Broadcasting Co., and will be seen and heard in all of our 50 States, and Canada.

If past history means anything, it will be a wonderful evening's entertainment. I urge all of you to tune it in.

SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDES IN GOVERNMENT ACTION

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, we are all very much concerned with the legitimate interests of small businessmen in obtaining their fair share of Government business in all categories. We are especially anxious that whatever programs we adopt in the Small Business Administration be in the genuine best interest of legitimate small businessmen.

A bill which I have introduced would repeal the so-called small business set-aside in Government construction, main-

tenance and repair contracts. I have not taken this step lightly and I assure you that I have given this problem my most careful consideration. I have come to the conclusion that the construction set-aside as presently operated is harmful to the Government, harmful to small business, and harmful to the building construction industry.

I believe that the small business set-aside is harmful to the Government because it denies the Government the advantage of competitive bidding in building construction. By its very nature, building construction is wide open for price fixing, political favoritism and monopoly unless contracts are awarded on the basis of competitive bidding. There is not now nor has there ever been any other way of safeguarding the public interest in construction contracts.

No matter how zealous we may be in our efforts to help a small businessman, when we give this assistance in such a way as to remove the protection of competitive bidding we are taking a very dangerous step. With the tremendous taxloads we are asking the people of the United States to assume in the cold war, we must exhaust every means of making certain that their dollars are spent wisely. The small business set-aside in Government construction by definition encourages work to be done at prices which may be substantially higher than if this work were performed under open bidding.

I have also introduced this bill because I believe that the construction set-aside is harmful to the legitimate self-interest of the small businessman. My concept of the small businessman that the Small Business Act strives to protect is a man with an established business, a number of employees, overhead responsibilities, and operating experience. The small businesses are part of communities, assume taxloads, participate in civic affairs, and in general their community depends upon them. When one of these small businessmen in my city of Toledo who may be in the manufacturing business wants to manufacture an item for the Defense Department, I believe that it is perfectly sound and in the Nation's best interest that we set aside a portion of our defense production for small businessmen like this. But as we all know, when we set aside this defense production for this small operator, he is required to meet the price stipulations, the quality requirements, and the technical standards of the production agency with whom he contracts.

In construction, however, we do not have this situation. A contractor without a job to perform is not even in business. He doesn't have to hire anybody except perhaps an estimator until he is actually awarded a contract. That contract may very well be at a location far removed from his hometown. This man doesn't have to own any equipment. He doesn't have to have any fixed overhead charges. He can do all of these things after he gets his contract.

My objective in introducing this bill is to draw the distinction between the established small businessman in our Nation's economy and the so-called

small business contractor in construction. I believe that there is a great difference in these two types. Furthermore, I believe that if the set-aside in Government construction is permitted to continue to the detriment of the Government as well as the construction industry, that our overall effort to help the small businessman may be drastically affected.

Finally, I have introduced my bill because I believe that the present construction set-aside is having very harmful effects on stabilized labor relations in the building construction industry. The stability of labor-management relations which we so earnestly seek, and about which this Congress has legislated for many years, depends upon good faith collective bargaining. The nature of the building construction industry is such that collective bargaining is conducted on an area basis by associations of contractors and associations of unions. The small business set-aside program is affecting good labor relations which have been existing in this industry for many years. The policies of the Small Business Administration in setting up small business contractors by loaning them money to get into business and then reserving large chunks of Government construction for them, is giving to these fledgling contractors a vast and unfair advantage over established businessmen. The set-aside contractors are able to perform work at costs substantially below that incurred by established firms. It is very significant that although these new entrants in the field are enabled to perform work with lower paid employees, more often than not their bids are substantially higher than that of established construction firms.

In addition to medical benefits, health and welfare insurance, and supplemented social security benefits, the construction industry in cooperation with their unions performs a genuine service to the Nation in their apprenticeship programs. Here again the small business set-aside does not require, nor can it require that these newly set up contractors make their contribution in terms of manpower training. I believe this is contrary to the national interest and is another reason that my bill should be enacted.

An added reason that I believe that this program will be harmful to small business is the shocking loss rates which the Small Business Administration is now incurring on loans to small business contractors. I am informed that on all construction loans now in force at the Small Business Administration the loss and arrears rate is running at 17 percent. This is very dangerous and shocking when one realizes that in all other categories of SBA loans, the loss rate is under 2 percent. Therefore, from the point of view of good business, SBA's loans to so-called small business contractors are very unsound.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to emphasize again in closing that I am not against the Small Business Administration, nor am I against its legitimate objectives. I am simply persuaded that the construction industry by its very na-

ture already meets the requirements of our interest in small business by its historic subcontracting system. I believe that the great majority of work in this industry has been and will continue to be performed by legitimate small businessmen. On the other hand, I believe that all elements in this industry—prime contractors, subcontractors, and labor unions—must conduct themselves in such a way as to guarantee that our Government will have the advantage of the finest construction techniques at the lowest possible dollar cost. I hope that the Committee on Banking and Currency of which I am a member will have hearings soon on this measure in order that the House may express its will.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION EMBODYING TAX RELIEF FOR HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENSES

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of urgency in the face of profound national need that I introduce today a bill intended to increase the availability of higher education through a program of tax relief. According to the provisions of my bill, a taxpayer would be entitled to deduct from his income tax computation such educational expenses as were in that year necessarily incurred by himself, his spouse, or any other legal dependent in the course of obtaining higher education. I introduce this bill with the firm conviction that its provisions are strategic in the preparation for the future of this Nation and her people—a nation and a people long committed to the belief that individual and national fulfillment is best achievable through that freedom which can be understood, furthered, and protected only by means of education.

No one in this Chamber can be unaware that, viewed either from the national or the individual viewpoint, the higher education which has always been valuable in this country has in the past few decades become a matter of prime urgency. From the individual's standpoint, the complexities not only of the world but of his own life require that he be both broadly and deeply educated. There will be increasingly less room in American life for the undereducated, the underskilled, the uninformed. In a day when even as an individual he is in competition with forces ranging in nature from the technological revolution to communism, the American can ignore opportunity for education only at his peril.

No less—even, perhaps, 180 million times more—does the Nation require the educated talents of her people. We are very familiar with desperate calls from government and industry for more scientists, engineers, and technicians, and with the reasons behind the urgency.

We ought, however, to be no less aware of our Nation's needs for teachers and other professional personnel, for administrative and managerial experts, and for many kinds of craftsmen and workmen who are skilled in modern techniques. It is not merely a question of national security and technical advancement. Indeed, for our own economic stability alone it would be absolutely necessary that we provide for the adjustment of a rapidly increasing population to what is proving to be an even more rapidly changing employment pattern. Such adjustment, of course, requires advanced education and training. And certainly no less pressing an issue in our time is education for a leadership role in the free world.

In short, there is every sort of injunction upon us to make higher education widely available. No one kind of measure can do it alone. This body earlier in this session wisely affirmed its responsibility to assist colleges and universities in the necessary expansion of physical facilities. Such legislation, however, leaves a great gap; it affords no assistance to the student himself, the individual who wants and requires—and for whom the country surely wants and clearly requires—an opportunity for such education. We must not fail to demonstrate that our primary focus is the individual, especially that academically able student—one of something between sixty and a hundred thousand per year—who in spite of his eagerness to continue into higher education is at present prohibited from doing so for financial reasons. Such inequality of opportunity can no longer be tolerated. A program of scholarships is urgently needed to reach some of the most gifted of these whose continuing education is a matter of vital import to themselves and to us all. But a scholarship program, important as it is, can reach only a very small percentage of the academically able, financially unable group. My proposal would extend significant assistance to all students winning admission to institutions of higher education, in accordance with our Nation's essential tradition of equality of opportunity. By permitting the deduction of necessary expenses incurred at an institution of higher learning from the computation of an individual's Federal income tax, this proposal would merely bring up to date our policy of encouragement to education. At present an individual may take as a charitable deduction contributions to institutions of higher education, but may not be granted a deduction for the college expenses of his own children. This bill would rectify that inconsistency, and would help education itself by helping education's traditional source of support, the American family.

There is a considerable degree of automatic balancing in such a proposal. Rather than encouraging lopsided education through subsidizing a few areas of learning federally designated—such as science, for instance—the tax deduction permits a student the freedom to choose his own fields of interest as well as his own institution. Moreover, the tax savings to the individual taxpayer

will properly and automatically vary with the amount of educational expense. This, incidentally, should preserve the flow of students to both the public and the generally more expensive private colleges.

The automatic nature of such a tax-relief program is one of its great virtues. In its simplicity this plan would involve no elaborate Federal supervision, no chance of Federal control, no issues of race or church and state.

I can conceive of no more easily implemented, more widely acceptable, and more broadly beneficial plan than this I now offer, and no greater justice than the enactment of it as a part of our program of urgently needed aid to higher education.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. SHEPPARD, for March 28, 29, and 30, on account of official business.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania), on account of illness.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. FRIEDEL), for today, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to Mr. MATHIAS (at the request of Mr. LANGEN), for 10 minutes, on March 28.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. OLSEN.

Mr. LAIRD, to include certain tables and other extraneous matter in his remarks today while in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. JOELSON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LANGEN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KEARNS.

Mr. PELLY.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH.

Mr. BROOMFIELD in two instances.

Mr. VAN ZANDT.

Mr. VAN PELT.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HEMPHILL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CELLER.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina.

Mr. DULSKI.

Mr. HEBERT.

Mr. TAYLOR.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER.

Mr. DADDARIO in two instances.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that

that committee did on March 26, 1962, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4130. To provide assistance to Menominee County, Wis., and for other purposes.

H.R. 5968. To amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 28, 1962, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1855. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1963 involving increases in the amount of \$23,940 for the House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 370); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1856. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a compilation of General Accounting Office findings and recommendations for improving Government operations (H. Doc. No. 371); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

1857. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to add certain lands to the Pike National Forest in Colorado and the Carson National Forest and the Santa Fe National Forest in New Mexico, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1858. A letter from the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report on title I, Public Law 480 agreements concluded during February 1962, pursuant to Public Law 85-128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1859. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report on a violation of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, involving an overobligation of the first quarter limitation under an annual allotment of funds, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1860. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend section 3515 of the Revised Statutes to eliminate tin in the alloy of the 1-cent piece"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1861. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the 15th report on operations, pursuant to the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1862. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the review of contracting by the Ordnance Corps, Department of the Army, for rebuild of T97 and T91E3 track shoe assemblies for tanks and other combat vehicles"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1863. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to fix the fees payable to the Patent Office, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1864. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the annual report of the Attorney General of the United States on the activities of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961, pursuant to law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1865. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report showing grants for basic scientific research made by the Department of Defense to nonprofit institutions in 1961, pursuant to Public Law 85-934; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

1866. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize an adequate White House Police force, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. Senate Joint Resolution 152. Joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Dr. Caryl P. Haskins as citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; without amendment (Rept. No. 1504). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. Senate Joint Resolution 153. Joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Dr. Crawford H. Greenwalt as citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; without amendment (Rept. No. 1505). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. House Joint Resolution 439. Joint resolution authorizing the State of Arizona to place in the Statuary Hall collection at the U.S. Capitol the statue of Eusebio Francisco Kino; without amendment (Rept. No. 1506). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRIEDEL: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 560. Resolution providing for the employment of a special assistant, vacating the position of Chief Doorman, and increasing the salary of Secretary, Office of the Doorkeeper; with amendment (Rept. No. 1507). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRIEDEL: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 568. Resolution authorizing the employment of three additional mail clerks and two additional laborers, office of the Postmaster of the House of Representatives; with amendment (Rept. No. 1508). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLIS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 10931. A bill to revise and codify the general and permanent laws relating to and in force in the Canal Zone, and to enact the Canal Zone Code, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1509). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 9351. A bill to authorize the issuance of certificates of citizenship in the Canal Zone; with amendment (Rept. No. 1510). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 10788. A bill to amend section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956; without amendment (Rept. No. 1511). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. Senate Concurrent Resolution 61. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to designate the week of March 25, 1962, as Voluntary Overseas Aid Week; with amendment

(Rept. No. 1512). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 10195. A bill to validate payments of certain special station per diem allowances and certain basic allowances for quarters made in good faith to commissioned officers of the Public Health Service; without amendment (Rept. No. 1514). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 207. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to provide for limitation of liability for vessel owners in suits by third parties based upon the warranty of seaworthiness, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1515). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BATTIN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 9285. A bill for the relief of Helenita K. Stephenson; with amendment (Rept. No. 1513). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WILLIS:

H.R. 10931. A bill to revise and codify the general and permanent laws relating to and in force in the Canal Zone, and to enact the Canal Zone Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLE:

H.R. 10932. A bill to amend section 9(d) (1) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187; 43 U.S.C. 485), to make additional provision for irrigation blocks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.R. 10933. A bill to amend section 218(d) (6) (C) so as to require that coverage by the old-age and survivors' disability and insurance program in States permitted to divide retirement systems for State and local employees shall cover a majority of the members of such a retirement system at the time the agreement therefor is entered into; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 10934. A bill to authorize the Administrator, General Services Administration, to sell the project known as Lexington Park Homes, Lexington Park, Md., without regard to provisions of law requiring competitive bidding or public advertising; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 10935. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, for payments to local educational agencies under Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress.

By Mr. MURRAY:

H.R. 10936. A bill to permit the Postmaster General to extend contract mail routes up to 100 miles during the contract term; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PRICE:

H.R. 10937. A bill to amend the act providing for the economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 10938. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for expenses paid by him for the education of any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10939. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to make it clear that disaster loans in cases of flood or other catastrophe may be made with respect to property of any type (including summer homes as well as other residential property); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WALLHAUSER:

H.R. 10940. A bill to amend section 541 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that certain increases in social security benefits shall not be counted as income of widows of veterans; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

H.R. 10941. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit an individual to waive his right to receive benefits thereunder in order to preserve his right to receive benefits under other laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.R. 10942. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, for employees of hotels, motels, and eating and drinking places engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 10943. A bill to amend chapter 13 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to civil rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10944. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 10945. A bill to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to extend its provisions relating to modern foreign languages to all foreign languages; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 10946. A bill to amend the prevailing wage section of the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended; and related sections of the Federal Airport Act, as amended; and the National Housing Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. AVERY:

H.R. 10947. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to pay fair value for improvements located on the railroad rights-of-way owned by bona fide lessees or permittees; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H.R. 10948. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the proceeds of life insurance contracts transferred for a valuable consideration to certain persons shall not be subject to income taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.R. 10949. A bill to establish a procedure for adoption and implementation of plans for the desegregation of public schools; to provide financial and technical assistance to facilitate desegregation of public schools; to restrict Federal financial aid for segregated public schools and institutions of higher education; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 10950. A bill to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity to encourage and enforce a policy of equal employment opportunity in Federal employment, in employment under Government contracts, and in employment in programs supported or in facilities constructed by

Federal grants-in-aid; to prohibit discrimination by labor organizations because of race, color, religion, or national origin; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 10951. A bill to protect civil rights through providing criminal and civil remedies for unlawful official violence; authorizing suits by the Attorney General to prevent exclusion of members of minority groups from jury service; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10952. A bill to establish a matching grant program to be administered by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to improve the education, training, and recruitment of State and local police forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10953. A bill to further secure and protect the rights of citizens to vote in Federal and State elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OSMERS:

H.R. 10954. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, to exempt certain officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives from the requirements of such act relating to the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of operators when they can prove legal residence in one of the States; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H.R. 10955. A bill to authorize the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States to investigate the claims of citizens of the United States who suffered property damage in 1951 and 1952 as the result of the artificial raising of the water level of Lake Ontario; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.R. 10956. A bill to authorize the disposal of surplus property to State agencies regularly engaged in the operation of annual fairs and similar expositions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.J. Res. 673. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to place a limit on the extent to which social security taxes (or taxes under any similar Federal retirement or disability insurance system) may be increased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MASON:

H.J. Res. 674. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to place a limit on the extent to which social security taxes (or taxes under any similar Federal retirement or disability insurance system) may be increased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLANCY:

H.J. Res. 675. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to proclaim the last full week in October of each year as National Gifted Child Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.J. Res. 676. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to proclaim the period from February 10, 1963, to February 16, 1963, as Negro History Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLSEN:

H. Res. 577. Resolution relative to investigation of job discrimination by reason of age; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the

United States relative to the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of the Tournament of Roses; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to propose a constitutional amendment abolishing income, estate and gift taxes, and prohibiting the Federal Government from engaging in any business, professional, commercial, financial, or industrial enterprise except as provided in the Federal Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 10957. A bill for the relief of Maria Drag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGAN of Georgia:

H.R. 10958. A bill for the relief of James Hubert Rhoden and Marjorie Joyce Rhoden; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.R. 10959. A bill for the relief of John (Ivica) Beg Farkas and Ann (Anka) Beg Farkas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIRWAN:

H.R. 10960. A bill for the relief of Rosina Luisi (Sister Mary Rosina) and Maria Fatibene (Sister M. Valentina); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEM MILLER:

H.R. 10961. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Bruschi, his wife, Maria M. Carrera Bruschi, and their minor son, Giovanni Bruschi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 10962. A bill for the relief of Emery Nyilas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 10963. A bill for the relief of Electro-Protective Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRIS K. UDALL:

H.R. 10964. A bill for the relief of Wong Yee Lee Jing, and her minor children, Wong Foon Yee, Wong Cheek, Kinlen Wong, and Oylee Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H.J. Res. 677. Joint resolution relating to the admission of certain adopted children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H. Res. 578. Resolution providing a gratuity for Mrs. Nina Bray; to the Committee on House Administration.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

263. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Fred J. Logan, mayor, Sunnyvale, Calif., relative to opposing Federal income taxation of interest derived from public bonds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

264. Also, petition of R. Wesley Eproson, mayor, Sonora, Calif., relative to opposing Federal income taxation of interest derived from public bonds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

265. Also, petition of Edward K. Stanton, city clerk, Hayward, Calif., relative to Federal income taxation of the interest derived from public bonds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

266. Also, petition of Margaret L. Heartwell, city clerk, Long Beach, Calif., expressing opposition to any imposition by the Federal Government of a tax, of any nature, on the income from State and local bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

267. Also, petition of Alan M. Charvoz, mayor, Santa Rosa, Calif., relative to opposing any action to subject income from State and local bonds to Federal income or other Federal taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. George T. Daughters and Miss Mary H. Dirigo Honored by Federal Business Association of Detroit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1962

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, too often we in Congress and the Nation as a whole take for granted the efforts of those who serve us.

Last week, the Federal Business Association of Detroit honored two of our loyal Federal workers for their valuable contributions at its 10th annual award luncheon.

Named "outstanding Federal administrator of the year 1961" was Mr. George T. Daughters, who is director of the Detroit District of the Food and Drug Administration. Mr. Daughters went to work for the FDA in 1927, shortly after his graduation from Whitman College and has worked continuously for FDA since then, except for 3 years in the military service during World War II as a captain. He earned four battle stars and later served as health officer in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Mr. Daughters began in San Francisco as a chemist and served with the agency in a number of cities until he was selected as district director at the Detroit office.

Chosen as "Federal Employee of the year 1961" was Miss Mary H. Dirigo, who is office staff foreman in the Maintenance Service Division of the Post Office Department in Detroit. She began her Federal service career as a tem-

porary stenographer with the Treasury Department, but that temporary position became a lifetime career of service.

Miss Dirigo has been rated "outstanding" by four different division heads and she has shown great ability and has earned the respect and admiration of her fellow employees.

The Byelorussian Democratic Republic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1962

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, 44 years ago on March 25 a group of dedicated political leaders met in Minsk and drew up a proclamation. Their proclamation of independence, like the American Declaration of Independence, listed the abuses of the imperialist mother country. The grievances of the Byelorussian people were perhaps more fundamental in nature than those which led to the outbreak of the American Revolution. Religious persecution, suppression of the critical national press, prohibition of the native language, and finally a disastrous foreign policy which made the nation a battleground in a futile savage war—these were the conditions against which the Byelorussians revolted.

The revolution took place during that incredibly confused period of World War I when the czarist army fell apart and the Soviet Army sprang into being. At that time the Byelorussians were divided among pro-Soviet and anti-Soviet political groups. An infantry regiment of

the old imperial army composed of Byelorussians attempted to regroup as the national Byelorussian Army. It established contacts with Ukrainian and Tartar undergrounds. However, the Soviet forces discovered the plot, arrested the leaders, and removed the infantry regiment from Minsk. Still anti-Soviet forces continued to organize and sent delegates to the Brest-Litovsk negotiations to protest against the partition of Byelorussia. Their protests were not in vain, for the question of Byelorussia was ignored in the treaty provisions. The Red army left Minsk after the treaty was signed and two Governments were formed—one in Minsk, the other in Vilna. Realizing that compromise was necessary, representatives of the two Governments met on March 25, 1918, and proclaimed a single free and independent nation. The Byelorussian Democratic Republic endured for 3 years before it was crushed by the superior Soviet Army. Today we are proud to remember those remarkable men who fought for their independence in spite of overwhelming opposition.

Intransigent Foe of Totalitarianism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 27, 1962

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, March 29, 1962, marks the 70th birthday anniversary of a truly courageous prince of the Roman Catholic Church.

Born in Austria-Hungary of prominent rustic parents, Jozsef Pehm put aside the